

## China Atomic Test Raises Fears in Asia and U.S.

### Beijing Ends Informal Moratorium Among Principal Nuclear Powers

By Patrick E. Tyler  
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — China exploded a nuclear weapon Tuesday at a test site beneath its western desert, breaking an informal testing moratorium among nuclear nations and rejecting a specific plea from President Bill Clinton to forgo the test after its preparations were detected last month.

The Royal Observatory in Hong Kong first reported the seismic jolt from the test, which occurred at 10:06 A.M. local time.

A statement issued late Tuesday by the official Xinhua press agency confirmed the test, but provided no details.

"It is entirely for the purpose of self-defense that China develops and possesses a small number of nuclear weapons," the statement said, adding that China's testing program has been "extremely limited" in scope compared to the other major states that possess nuclear weapons.

In Washington, Mr. Clinton reacted immediately, saying, "The United States deeply regrets this action. We urge China to refrain from further nuclear tests and to join the other nuclear powers in a global moratorium." (Page 4)

The United States, Britain, France and Russia have honored a testing moratorium. The president last summer extended the American moratorium imposed by Congress in October 1992, but he said that a resumption of testing by other countries during the 15-month extension period would prompt



him to seek congressional authorization to resume U.S. testing.

The president's statement Tuesday did not indicate whether the Chinese test would lead to American tests, although he instructed the Department of Energy to prepare for that possibility.

The tone of Mr. Clinton's remarks indicated that the administration does not want to overreact to the Chinese test.

China also called on the nuclear powers to conclude a comprehensive test ban treaty by 1996, but China also called for the start of a

See CHINA, Page 4

### Blast Undermines Attempts to Halt North Korea's Bomb Development

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — China's resumption of nuclear testing will undermine attempts to persuade North Korea to halt a clandestine program to develop atomic weapons, analysts in Asia-Pacific countries said Tuesday.

There is also concern in the region that the Chinese test, undertaken despite repeated American appeals for restraint, will create another serious source of friction in U.S.-China relations that are already strained by disputes over trade, human rights and weapons proliferation.

"China now cannot really persuade North Korea to stop development of nuclear weapons," said Masashi Nishihara, research director at the National Institute of Defense Studies in Tokyo. "The test undermines its own position."

Mr. Nishihara said that China had no reason to resume testing when the Cold War was over and other nuclear powers had suspended tests indefinitely.

But Beijing evidently wanted to "take advantage of the situation to try to catch up in the field of nuclear weapons," he said. "China wants to improve its nuclear capabilities to maintain its high-power status."

Other analysts said that the nuclear test Tuesday would resurrect suspicions among countries in the region that China intends to use its rapidly growing economic strength to become a dominant military force in the Asia-Pacific area.

"Having been so mesmerized by the phenomenal growth of the Chinese economy over the last year or so, this is a salutary reminder to regional nations that China is a formidable military power," said Derek da Cunha, a defense specialist at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore.

Information from international agencies monitoring nuclear tests suggested the Chinese blast corresponded to a detonation of no more than 150 kilotons.

Andrew Mack, an arms expert at Australian National University in Canberra, said that the size of the blast indicated that China was probably testing a warhead for tactical nuclear weapons.

"Those who believe that China has hegemonic designs in the region and is an inherently expansionist power are certainly going to be able to point to this test as evidence," he said. "Those who are not convinced one way or the other are not going to be reassured by it."

The United States, Japan and South Korea were looking to China to use its influence to persuade North Korea to abandon its quest for nuclear weapons.

Pyeongyang announced in March that it was withdrawing from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty rather than submit to mandatory inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Under heavy international pressure, the North later suspended the pullout from the treaty. But it recently canceled talks about

See ASIA, Page 4

## Yeltsin, Tightening His Grip on Power, Fires Opponents

By Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin, having crushed his hard-line enemies in a military operation, tightened his control on the levers of state power Tuesday, dismissing officials, extending censorship and closing more news organizations.

The elected Moscow City Council was dissolved by Mayor Yuri M. Luzhkov, a Yeltsin ally, after consultations with the president. Aides said Mr. Yeltsin was considering dissolving other local councils across Russia that had opposed his programs.

His chief of staff was pressing the chairman of the Constitutional Court, Valeri D. Zorkin, who had frequently sided with Mr. Yeltsin's opponents, to resign.

Mr. Yeltsin dismissed Russia's chief prosecutor, Valentin G. Stepankov, and two regional governors who had opposed him.

The president also canceled a scheduled meeting of the Federation Council, an assembly of Russia's regional leaders that he set up last spring as a counterbalance to parliament. Aides said they would now re-evaluate its role.

With parliament dismissed and many opposition parties banned, the regions appear to be the only remaining force that could challenge Mr. Yeltsin's authority. But regional opponents now appear to be switching to Mr. Yeltsin's side or maintaining a very low profile.

Moscow remained under curfew after troops stormed the parliament building Monday and

captured rebellious deputies and their supporters.

Casualty figures remained incomplete and contradictory, but officials said at least 150 people had been killed and more than 600 wounded during two days of fighting. Most deaths occurred during a ferocious eight-hour firefight at the television center and during the shelling of the parliament.

Newspapers were under official censorship for the first time since Soviet days, and the mood was harsh and unforgiving after the most violent two days in Moscow's modern history. One evening television news program led with an interview suggesting that former Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi, now in captivity, should consider shooting himself.

Lieutenant General Alexander Kulikov, commander of Moscow's state of emergency, said his troops were searching for hidden criminal groups and "diehard fanatics."

"This time, if they show even the slightest armed resistance, they will be mercilessly shot down," he said.

A member of Mr. Yeltsin's staff, Nikolai Medvedev, said the president was "primed to act resolutely, but at the same time democratically."

[President Bill Clinton telephoned Mr. Yeltsin, who assured him that he would move ahead with democratic elections, Reuters reported.]

Mr. Yeltsin was scheduled to deliver a na-

See RUSSIA, Page 2

## Cutting Off Peace Talks, Warlord Urges Somalis To Fight 'Colonialism'

By Donatella Lorch  
New York Times Service

NAIROBI — A day after the most violent battle between United Nations troops and Somali militia in Mogadishu, the fugitive clan leader, General Mohammed Farah Aidid, said in a radio broadcast that he would no longer take part in any peace negotiations, and he urged Somalis to defend themselves against UN "colonialism."

General Aidid, who has been in hiding since June 17 and has rarely done personal broadcasts, talked for about 20 minutes on Monday night on shortwave and FM frequencies, honoring the heroism of his fighters and warning the United Nations that if more troops arrived they would not serve peace but worsen the situation. "The Italian news agency ANSA reported, Mogadishu remained uneasily quiet Tuesday

On Page 4

Bill Clinton and senior aides met to rethink the U.S. operation and develop a new policy. The troops' loss of mobility heightened the vulnerability of UN forces.

A U.S. pilot's family learned he had been captured when a videotape of him was broadcast.

after a 15-hour battle late Sunday and Monday that left at least 12 U.S. soldiers dead, 78 wounded and at least 6 reported missing.

In the battle, at least two American Black Hawk helicopters were downed by Somali gunfire, and the missing are from one of the helicopters. It was the costliest day for U.S. troops in Somalia. It has been difficult to pinpoint the number of Somali casualties.

The International Committee of the Red Cross in Nairobi estimated that about 500 Somalis had been wounded. In his broadcast, General Aidid called the attack "a massacre" and said 300 Somalis and 28 Americans had been killed.

President Bill Clinton has ordered several hundred more U.S. troops to Somalia as well as heavy tanks, helicopters and gunships. He warned General Aidid to treat his prisoners humanely or "the United States — not the United Nations — will view this very gravely and take appropriate action."

[U.S. troops and heavy armor left an army base in Georgia for Somalia on Tuesday. The Associated Press reported. The Pentagon said the total number of U.S. soldiers being sent would be about 650. That includes 200 replace-

ment troops and a mechanized infantry company of at least 200 soldiers. The rest of the troops were crews for helicopters, AC-130 gunships and support personnel.]

In Mogadishu, jubilant crowds of Somalis danced on the wreckage of the helicopters. On Tuesday, U.S. television stations broadcast pictures of an American body being dragged through the streets of Mogadishu and the videotape of a captured American pilot, U.S. Warrant Officer Michael Durant, visibly in pain and his face scratched and bruised.

A UN military spokesman, Captain Tim McDevitt, said the United Nations was trying to secure the release of captives, but he declined to specify how many soldiers were missing.

"We consider the way they were displayed very barbaric," said Major David Stockwell, the chief UN military spokesman. He added that the agency was trying to recuperate the remains of the other soldiers.

"We are hoping and imploring the militia to treat him in the same way we treat captured militiamen," Major Stockwell told The Associated Press, referring to Warrant Officer Durant.

General Aidid's refusal to negotiate sharply differs from Clinton administration statements in the last week that have stressed the need to find a political as well as a military solution to the Somali crisis and to shift the focus of the mission away from General Aidid. The United Nations says the general is responsible for the deaths of 24 Pakistani peacekeepers in June.

General Aidid's decision to cut off negotiations came as no surprise because UN and U.S. officials in Mogadishu believe he will only talk if he feels at a military disadvantage.

As the past battles in Mogadishu have increasingly ignited international debate over the U.S. role in Somalia, General Aidid has stopped negotiations with such neutral arbitrators as the Ethiopians and the Eritreans, U.S. officials said. Although negotiators have made some progress in the past in convincing him to agree to disarmament, the point of contention is his own fate.

As the battle between the UN forces and the Aidid militia for southern Mogadishu has almost entered its sixth month, it has become increasingly obvious that the United Nations misjudged the general's power base.

While he may have only several hundred hard-core fighters, General Aidid has proven that he can easily garner civilian support.



A group of suspected looters in Moscow being detained by a Russian soldier near the parliament building Tuesday morning.

## Arafat and Rabin to Get Down to Details

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat will meet in Cairo on Wednesday, the first official encounter of substance by an Israeli prime minister and the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In contrast to the symbolic power of these men's famous handshake at the White House on Sept. 13, the meeting this time is billed as more of a nuts-and-bolts session: how to crank up negotiations on translating from principle to reality an agreement to introduce Palestinian self-rule to Israeli-occupied territories, starting in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank city of Jericho.

Formally, the accord goes into effect next Wednesday, a month after the signing, and negotiations over details could start right

away, although no date has been set and few here would be surprised by a delay.

If the agreement is followed to the letter, those talks are to be wrapped up by Dec. 13. Then, Israeli troops are supposed to begin a phased withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho over the following four months, and author-

Palestinian village forgets the past. Page 5.

ity over certain basic services like health and education is to be transferred to Palestinians elsewhere in the West Bank.

But almost every important detail still has to be worked out. It is to set those critical negotiations in motion, and to put a lid on growing acrimony between their two camps, that Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arafat are meeting at a palace in Cairo.

In recent days, the Israeli leader has expressed irritation with the PLO for having not yet appointed a delegation for the talks. For his part, Mr. Arafat has accused Israel of violating the spirit of the Sept. 13 accord by actively hunting wanted armed men in the territories, both from the Islamic militant Hamas group and from his own mainstream Fatah faction of the PLO. That is no way to react to a declared cease-fire, he said.

In reply, Mr. Rabin insists that the hunt for fugitives will go on, arguing that Israel did not forfeit the right to go after people accused of anti-Israel violence just because of the deal with the PLO. The dragnet continued Tuesday in Gaza City, where Israeli undercover forces shot to death an armed Arafat loyalist who, according to Palestinian witnesses, had

See MIDEAST, Page 5

## Press Is Forced Back Into Line As Censor Makes A Comeback

By Margaret Shapiro  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A week ago, Vladimir Solodin was an official in the Ministry of Information charged with defending the freedom of the press. Today, he is single-handedly responsible for censoring the news.

He seems to have adjusted to the change in his job description without difficulty.

"Monday there were several newspapers in which stories were censored, and we're going to do it to more today," he said. "If you call me tomorrow, I'll give you the names."

With President Boris N. Yeltsin having crushed his hard-line critics and opponents in the military attack on parliament, Mr. Solodin's sudden job switch and his new philosophy is causing concern here.

Under the terms of a state of emergency ordered by Mr. Yeltsin, a dozen or more newspapers allied with Communists and far-right nationalists and supportive of their calls to overthrow or destabilize the government have been suspended.

But more balanced and even pro-Yeltsin newspapers, free only for the last two years to learn to write what they wanted, now find themselves back under the watchful eye of a censor.

On Tuesday, for instance, there was a blank spot on the front page of the daily Sevodnya where an article protesting the newspaper closures should have run. Inside, an even bigger blank spot was stamped repeatedly with the

On Page 2

word "Censored" where Mr. Solodin had pulled an article by Sergei Parkhomenko, which painted a picture of confusion and name-calling among Mr. Yeltsin's top aides on Sunday as hard-liners were overruling key Moscow sites.

"He just said that it could not be published," Mr. Parkhomenko said Tuesday. "He did not say why."

The chief editor of Moskovskaya Pravda, generally a pro-Yeltsin newspaper that also appeared with blank spaces Tuesday, complained that the new censorship seemed "purely political" and without military justification. Certainly, Mr. Parkhomenko's article seems to have been banned mostly for the embarrassment it might have caused the Yeltsin government or its military savors.

In the censored article, Mr. Parkhomenko, who had unusual access to the Kremlin during the crisis, wrote that it took hours after hard-liners were rampaging across Moscow for top aides to assemble at the Kremlin. And even then, he wrote, most people "just squabbled noisily about who finally had proved to be more naive than the other, who had believed in the possibility of compromising with bandits, who had allowed himself to be confused with endless procrastination."

He also described Mr. Yeltsin's arrival at the Kremlin by helicopter late in the day and his "plodding" into his office, not to be seen again.

Mr. Parkhomenko painted a picture of the military that, although swearing it was "entirely loyal to the president," intentionally delayed its entry into Moscow and "for almost 12 hours left the residents of the capital face-to-face with the beast."

He added: "The commanders waited until it became clear who was winning. They were afraid to make a mistake. If it gets tough again, tomorrow they will also freeze in mid-air."

On Tuesday, Mr. Solodin said the two Sevodnya articles and several others had been prohibited because they "caused destabilization of the fragile stability we have managed to reach."

He and other government officials described the censorship as a temporary measure mandated by the trauma of the last few weeks of

See CENSORSHIP, Page 2



FEW HOPES LEFT — Soldiers and survivors cleaning up rubble in Sastur, India, after the earthquake last week. Officials said Tuesday that there was almost no possibility of finding any more survivors and that they would soon call off their search. Page 2.

## Kiosk Accord Lacking in UN-Iraqi Talks

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — Outstanding issues remain after four days of intensive talks between Iraqi officials and United Nations arms inspectors, a senior UN official said Tuesday.

"It is good atmosphere, but there are complex questions," said Rolf Ekeus, chairman of the UN Special Commission on Iraq, after a meeting with the Iranian deputy prime minister, Tariq Aziz.

Mr. Ekeus arrived in Baghdad on Friday and said that he would stay for a long as it took to reach an agreement.

### General News

U.S. emergency room visits for drug reactions have reached a record high. Page 3.  
Police commander's refusal to quit poses serious obstacle to Haitian accord. Page 5.

The UN Security Council extended peacekeeping operations in the former Yugoslavia and warned Serbia. Page 8.

### Business/Finance

With Daimler on Wall Street, investors turn bullish on Frankfurt stocks. Page 13.  
Japan's current-account surplus widened 7.4 percent in August. Page 13.

Dow Jones	Up 9.50
Trib Index	Up 0.68%
	3,587.26
	107.87

The Dollar	Time close	previous close
DM	1.626	1.623
Pound	1.5161	1.5137
Yen	105.75	105.75
FF	5.6745	5.6835

Book Review Page 4  
Crossword Page 20.

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# A Defiant Casualty Of Yeltsin's Victory

## Volunteer Wounded in Moscow Battle Says the Defeat Is Not a 'Fatal Blow'

By Lee Hockstader  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Three days ago, Dmitri Dolgikh put some cash in his pocket, told his boss he would be taking a few days off and slipped out of the house without a word to his wife and two daughters. The Siberian oil-field worker, 47, took the first flight he could to Moscow, slept Saturday night at a railway station and emerged the next day to put his life on the line to re-establish the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to be rid of President Boris N. Yeltsin.

Now Mr. Dolgikh lies in a grimy room on the ninth floor of Central Emergency Hospital in Moscow, shot in the abdomen, with gauze bandages over his midsection and a nasty exit wound from his buttocks. On Sunday, he heeded the call of the former vice president, Alexander V. Rutskoi, to march on Russia's main television broadcasting center. He was wounded in the ferocious firefight that followed.

Down but not out, Mr. Dolgikh was unrepentant Tuesday. "I'm against capitalism now that I've seen it with my own eyes," he said, jabbing his finger toward a visitor. "Yeltsin is pursuing an anti-national policy rather than concentrating on agriculture and production."

Two days of the worst violence Moscow has seen in decades have filled the city's hospital wards with more than 600 wounded people, most of them civilians. At least 150 more people are dead, according to official figures, and the casualty count is expected to rise as bodies are pulled out of the charred shell of the Russian parliament building.

The evening television news on Tuesday said that only four of the dead were soldiers involved in the assault and storming of the parliament. Most of the others were rebels who tried to defend the parliament building against government troops on Monday, or those, like Mr. Dolgikh, who tried to storm the broadcasting center on Sunday.

The battle in Moscow's streets this week was won by Mr. Yeltsin

and the Russian Army. But if Mr. Dolgikh is any indication, the vanquished may rise again.

He said he did not think the battle at the parliament building had been a "fatal blow" to the anti-Yeltsin forces. Rather, he said, as soon as bread prices rise again, which is expected in the coming weeks, the forces opposed to the Russian leader will see their numbers multiply.

His agenda springs more or less from the standard dogma of Russia's nationalist far right. The simple views he espouses strike many, perhaps most Russians, as bizarre. But their very simplicity appeals to millions who cannot understand the turmoil that has beset their previously well ordered world.

Mr. Dolgikh sees Mr. Yeltsin's free-market economic policies as a plot inspired and controlled by the United States to turn Russia into a kind of annex producing cheap raw materials.

Discrimination against Russians living in some of the other 14 republics of the former Soviet Union is, he asserts, "a policy of genocide."

The answer, he added, is to reconstitute the former Soviet state — "voluntarily," if possible. Mr. Dolgikh exuded toughness with every word and gesture. When he mentions halfway through a conversation that he was at the very front of a column of thousands of marchers who battled with riot policemen Sunday, it hardly comes as a surprise: he is a man who likes a fight.

Nearly without any change in expression, he recounted his journey from Nizhnevortovsk in Siberia to Moscow — his first trip to the capital in eight years — and his role in the march against pro-Yeltsin forces Sunday.

"We began throwing rocks at them," he said. "The police fought fiercely, but there were so many of us that we were able to break through."

What of the police who were injured in the melee? "It was a big fight," he said. "Should we have felt sorry for them?"



Russian soldiers catching up Tuesday on some of the news they had been making. Their night was spent clearing Moscow of resistors.

# NATO Likely to Slow East Europe's Entry

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The hopes of Hungary, Poland and other East European nations to secure early membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization may become the next casualty of President Boris N. Yeltsin's suppression of his political opponents, according to Western strategists and NATO diplomats.

With Mr. Yeltsin's dependence on the security forces that carried out the raid on the Russian parliament now greater than ever, Western governments appear most likely to placate the anxiety among Russia's military leaders about seeing former Soviet satellites join the camp of former enemies, officials said.

Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic have asked the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to lay down a clear timetable leading to their full incorporation into the Western alliance when its leaders convene a NATO conference in Brussels in January.

On Monday, Poland's security council, which includes senior representatives of the army and the police, declared that the events in Moscow "demonstrate once again the importance and significance of our future membership in NATO."

While the United States and other NATO members have been careful not to close the door on the idea of eventual membership, they have been reluctant to antagonize nationalist forces in Moscow that could undermine Mr. Yeltsin and the delicate task of building democracy in Russia.

In August, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher declared that NATO's expansion "is not now on the agenda," although other American officials say the policy is under review.

Among Western nations, Germany has emerged as the most ardent advocate of bringing the Eastern states into the alliance. But after the worst civil warfare in Moscow since the 1917 revolution, Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of

Germany said that the West needed to show sensitivity to Russia's predicament and not rush into expansion.

Mr. Kinkel's predecessor, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, counseled similar restraint. "I would advise the greatest caution with the idea of expanding NATO to the east," Mr. Genscher told a Cologne newspaper.

After declaring during visits to Warsaw and Prague that those East European nations should be free to join any alliance they wish, Mr. Yeltsin sent a letter to the United States, France, Britain and Germany laying down terms for NATO's expansion that reflected the skepticism of Russia's Defense Ministry, according to sources familiar with its contents.

The letter, which was sent before Mr. Yeltsin dissolved parliament on Sept. 21 and set new elections, repeated his remarks about the sovereign choice of alliances for East European nations. But Mr. Yeltsin

also stressed that Russia should be placed on the same fast track to join NATO and, in the interim, should cooperate with the West in providing joint security arrangements in Eastern and Central Europe.

The most perplexing part of the letter, Western officials said, was a reference to the agreement on German reunification worked out by Russia with the American, French, British and German governments. It stressed the point that NATO agreed that no forces would be stationed in Eastern Germany, and by extension, would not post any alliance forces in the rest of Eastern Europe.

"That was clearly the language of the Russian military, making a bizarre case against any future expansion of the alliance," a Western diplomat said. "Yeltsin seems more favorable to letting the Eastern states join NATO, but the military is very worried about its strategic isolation."

honor guards outside Lenin's mausoleum in Red Square. But a centrist politician, Vassili Lipitsky, warned that the government's mood of victory could be dangerous. "In this state, it is easy to give way to temptation to eliminate all opposition and violate human rights," he said.

Mr. Yeltsin had already banned many Communist and nationalist groups and shut down their newspapers Monday. On Tuesday he dismissed the chief prosecutor, Mr. Stepankov, who had reported to the parliament under Russia's existing constitution, and replaced him with an old ally, Alexei Kazanik. A rabidly anti-Yeltsin television show, "600 Seconds," was banned from the St. Petersburg network on which it had aired nightly.

The president appointed a close ally, Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir F. Shumakov, acting press minister. For the first time since Soviet days, Russians read newspapers vetted by an official censor. Even generally pro-Yeltsin newspapers appeared with blank spaces.

Mr. Zorkin, chairman of the Constitutional Court, was considering resigning after Mr. Yeltsin's chief of staff, Sergei Filatov, urged him to step down, the news agency Interfax reported.

# RUSSIA: Yeltsin, Tightening His Grip on Power, Fires Officials Who Opposed Him and Broadens Restrictions

Continued from Page 1  
tionwide address Wednesday, in which he was expected to reveal his views on when and how elections for the new legislature and for president should be held.

[Mr. Yeltsin's press office also announced that he intended to go ahead with a visit next week to Japan, Reuters reported. A brief statement said he planned to be there Oct. 11-13.]

Tanks and more than 6,000 extra troops and police officers were still patrolling the streets Tuesday night. Soldiers continued to search for armed men who had escaped capture Monday, and officials said

some snipers remained in high-rise buildings around Moscow.

More than 1,400 people were detained and held in jails or in an open stadium after the rebellion ended, and 800 more were detained for curfew violations Monday night, officials said. Many of the detainees were questioned and released, but Mr. Yeltsin's chief rivals, Mr. Rutskoi and the speaker of the parliament, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, were being held in the infamous Lefortovo Prison.

The wife of one conservative legislator, Vladimir Isakov, complained that her husband had been beaten in police custody before being released without charges Tues-

day morning. The police were still searching for two other hard-line leaders.

Many Muscovites returned to the streets and Moscow river bridges near the parliament building to gawk at its charred bulk. A huge, marble tower once known as the White House, it was rechristened by many Tuesday as the Black House, with the top floors soot-stained from fires that had raged through the night. Bodies continued to be found in the building.

Mr. Yeltsin seemed eager to capitalize on his military victory by consolidating his political power.

He told Mayor Luzhkov that he was determined not to repeat his mistake of 1991, when many Soviet-era laws, institutions and organizations were allowed to survive despite the defeat of a hard-line Communist coup. The result, many liberals have said, was two years of stalemate in which Mr. Yeltsin's economic and political reforms were stymied.

The Democratic Russia Movement, a pro-Yeltsin political party, urged the president to ban all "Communist, pro-fascist and nationalist" organizations, hold accountable those who instigated the uprising Sunday and ban all symbols of communism, including the

honor guards outside Lenin's mausoleum in Red Square.

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SPORT

FRANCE: ARFAN, PARIS GERMANY: ANDREAS HUBER, MÜNCHEN  
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SWITZERLAND: LES AMBASSADEURS, ZÜRICH, GENEVA  
LIECHTENSTEIN: HUBER, VADUZ  
UNITED KINGDOM: MAPPIN & WEBB, LONDON  
SAUDI ARABIA: AL-GHAZALI, RIYADH  
JAPAN: KANAYAMA, TOKYO  
SINGAPORE: BOUTIQUE EBEL, RAFFLES HOTEL  
TAIWAN: BOUTIQUE EBEL, REGENT GALLERIA, TAIPEI  
USA: TOURNEAU, NEW YORK

## Moscow Fighting Takes Life of a 3d Cameraman

PARIS — A French television cameraman shot during the fighting in Moscow died of his wounds Tuesday, the second foreign journalist and third cameraman to be killed in the clashes, the TFI television station said.

Yvan Skopov, 49, was hit by several bullets Sunday while covering the battle for the Russian television headquarters. After emergency surgery in Moscow, he was flown to France on Monday night but died Tuesday in a Paris hospital, TFI said.

A British cameraman, Rory Peck, 36, who worked as a free-lancer for the German public ARD network, was killed in a crossfire at Moscow's Ostankino television headquarters, and Sergei Krasulnikov, a Russian cameraman for the television news service ITA, also was killed in the Ostankino battle.

TFI's Moscow correspondent, Patrick Bourrat, was shot in the arm at the same time as Mr. Skopov was shot. Mr. Bourrat was able to broadcast on Monday with his arm in a sling.

In Washington, the State Department said that one U.S. citizen had been killed and five had been wounded in the fighting. A department spokesman said the circumstances of the fatality were not immediately clear. The dead man was a civilian.

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## CENSORSHIP: Press Reined In

Continued from Page 1  
confrontation between the government and militant hard-liners.

In the aftermath of what is being described by authorities here as a Communist-led coup attempt, with Moscow under curfew and being run for now by a military commandant, extraordinary measures like censorship were temporarily needed to re-establish order and peace, the authorities said.

The censorship was far from total. The Moskovskaya Pravda edition, for example, was broadcast in an interview on Russian television news on Tuesday night, and Mr. Parkhomenko read his banned article and discussed it in a radio interview.

But conservatives complained that Mr. Yeltsin's new press policy was a sign of incipient strongman rule.

"Shutting down newspapers is not democracy," said Alexander Krotov, deputy editor of Molodaya Gvardia, a conservative magazine that has not been closed. "The world community should speak up if it cares about violations of human rights."

At least one of Mr. Yeltsin's closest advisers, former Information Minister Mikhail Poltaranin, was speaking out against the press restrictions. In an interview with the radio station Echo of Moscow, Mr. Poltaranin, a former newspaper editor, said he was opposed to the censorship order.

"This emergency decree that authorizes censorship at all news organizations is a setback for the process of democracy," said the federation's general secretary, Aidan White.

"Mr. Yeltsin is quite wrong to believe that censorship can ever guarantee democracy," he added.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## More Survivors Unlikely, India Says, As Search After Quake Nears End

NEW DELHI (AFP) — The search for the dead from the devastating earthquake in the state of Maharashtra has almost ended, officials said Tuesday, as a huge humanitarian mission gathered strength. Indian troops have virtually stopped looking for bodies after clearing the rubble in the two small towns and scores of villages that were flattened by the quake last Thursday, an official spokesman said. "It is almost over," the spokesman said in Bombay, Maharashtra's flat capital. He added: "All debris has been removed. There is no possibility of finding anything more in the area. It is unlikely anyone will be alive." He said that more than 10,000 bodies had been entangled and disposed of, and discounted press reports that 30,000 people had died in the quake.

French experts, backed by sniffer dogs, however, were still carrying out their search in remote villages, he added. On Monday, a dog brought by a French team sniffed out an 18-month-old girl alive under piles of rubble. She was taken to a Bombay hospital.

## Bonn Sees No 'Network' of Neo-Nazis

BONN (Reuters) — Neo-Nazi fringe groups across Germany are trying to forge stronger links with each other but have not yet acquired a central organization, the government said Tuesday. In a reply to a question in parliament, the government said there was no evidence that the independent groups, most of which number fewer than 100 members, had built up a central authority. But it said the success of hundreds of neo-Nazis in avoiding the police to parade through the town of Fulda in August showed that the extremists had effective communications to help them organize joint activities. In August, the head of Bonn's internal security agency, which tracks extremists, said there were signs for the first time of "action alliances" between dozens of neo-Nazi and other far-right groups, and called them "the first steps to a network."

## Mubarak Wins Another 6-Year Term

CAIRO (Reuters) — Hosni Mubarak was confirmed as president of Egypt for six more years on Tuesday. He won 96.3 percent of valid votes in a referendum in which he was the only eligible candidate. "I will do all I can for the citizen," said Mr. Mubarak after Interior Minister Hassan Alii read him the results of the balloting on Monday. "I will do all I can to improve the level of income of the simple citizen in this country." But Mr. Mubarak avoided committing himself to a revision of the constitution to allow Egyptians to choose from more than one candidate for president in a direct vote. At present, parliament chooses a single candidate to put to the people in a referendum. "There are some amendments which are needed," he said, "but there must be a suitable time to do it."

## Russian Forces Battle Tajik Rebels

TASHKENT, Uzbekistan — (Reuters) Fighting raged on the border between Tajikistan and Afghanistan on Tuesday as Russian forces used helicopters and artillery against guerrillas advancing into Tajik territory, military officials said. A local journalist quoted military officials as saying that on Sunday the 300 to 400 Tajik rebels and Afghan mujahidin fighters staged one of the biggest attacks since a Tajik-Afghan border conflict began early this year. The officials said the 300 to 400 rebels divided into smaller raiding parties as they advanced into Tajikistan through mountains and deep valleys. Helicopter gunships pounded them from above and Russian border guards trained artillery fire on them, but the difficult terrain made accuracy uncertain, the officials said. The rebels are renegades from a civil war in Tajikistan last year that killed thousands before forces loyal to former communists prevailed over Islamic fundamentalists and self-styled democrats.

## UN Afghan Refugee Plan Needs Aid

GENEVA (AFP) — United Nations refugee officials said Tuesday that a shortage of funds might force them to end their program to repatriate Afghan refugees, with only \$150,000 in cash left for the effort. "We could actually run out of cash and shut down our repatriation program if we do not get a quick infusion of funds," said Ekber Memenashvili, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees official for Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan. The UN body, which distributes \$25 in cash and 50 kilograms (110 pounds) of flour to every Afghan refugee on his or her return home, has money available only for the repatriation of 6,000 of the 3.5 million refugees in Iran and Pakistan. The agency received only \$27 million of the \$59.5 million that it had requested for the repatriation program. It estimates that it would need an additional \$15 million to continue the program through March.

## Vatican Affirms Contraceptive Ban

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) — The Vatican issued Pope John Paul II's new encyclical on Tuesday, which bans contraceptives as an "intrinsic evil," and church officials urged the world to see it as a challenge to face up to a morality crisis. "I think the encyclical is a moral challenge that will echo around the world," said Archbishop Francis Stafford of Denver. In the 179-page document, which the world's 960 million Roman Catholics are expected to obey, the Pope reaffirmed the church's ban on artificial birth control. John Paul also reaffirmed bans on homosexual relations, premarital sex and abortion and orders liberal faithful, theologians and bishops not to dispute fundamental aspects of moral issues.

## For the Record

A court in Algiers sentenced eight Muslim fundamentalists to death for killing a police chief and his wife in an ambush in the capital in October 1992. Five of those condemned were tried in their absence and were still being hunted, said the official Algerian press agency, APS. (Reuters)

Nigel Short drew the 13th game of his world title chess challenge in London on Tuesday against the champion, Garry Kasparov, who now leads the 24-game series 9 to 4. (Reuters)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Trains were to run normally throughout France on Wednesday despite a strike call, the state railroad company, SNCF, said Tuesday. Traffic was normal Tuesday after a strike caused light disruption Monday. (Reuters)

Britain had a record number of visitors during the first seven months of 1993, up 3 percent to 10.6 million, and the tourists spent a record \$4.7 billion (\$7.05 million), up 12 percent, the government reported on Tuesday. (Reuters)

A computer-controlled, unmanned commuter train carrying 250 passengers crashed into a bumper at the end of the line in Osaka, Japan, on Tuesday, injuring more than 140 passengers, officials said. The four-car train failed to stop at its last station and continued for 50 meters (55 yards) before hitting the bumper. (AP)

A walkout by 17 cabin crew members that left a United Airlines jumbo jet full of passengers en route from Los Angeles to New Zealand stranded in Fiji is being investigated, the airline said on Tuesday. The incident occurred Saturday when the crew, having exceeded the number of hours that they were allowed to work, walked off the plane when it made an unscheduled stopover in Fiji. (Reuters)

# OVERHEARD

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# STATESIDE / CHANGING STANDARDS



Admiral Kelso telling reporters at the Pentagon that he believes he can still work with Mr. Dalton.

## Aspin, Backing Admiral in Scandal, Deals a Rebuke to Navy Secretary

**By John Lancaster**  
*Washington Post Service*  
WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Les Aspin's decision to retain Admiral Frank B. Kelso 2d as chief of naval operations despite his failure to prevent a sex scandal is a rebuke to Navy Secretary John H. Dalton, who argued that under navy tradition Admiral Kelso was accountable for the misdeeds of his subordinates.  
Mr. Dalton, a political appointee like Mr. Aspin, had recommended that Admiral Kelso be dismissed for having failed to prevent sexual misconduct at the 1991 Tailhook convention of naval aviators. The secret recommendation, made nearly a month ago, created an agonizing dilemma for Mr. Aspin.  
The defense secretary has made the strengthening of civilian control over uniformed military leaders a hallmark of his tenure. At the same time, he thinks highly of Admiral Kelso, who has strongly supported his efforts to expand opportunities for women in uniform, and he questioned the fairness of Mr. Dalton's recommendation when there was no evidence of direct culpability on the admiral's part.

Mr. Aspin said in a statement that although the navy had a custom of holding captains responsible for the actions of their crew, "the time for applying such a standard to Kelso's behavior has passed."  
Mr. Dalton also recommended that 8 of the 35 admirals and one Marine general who attended the Tailhook convention receive letters of reprimand, censure or caution, a senior Pentagon official said.  
Mr. Aspin asked Mr. Dalton to take another look at all 35 case files, Admiral Kelso's included, to make sure disciplinary action was fair and consistent, Pentagon officials said. The senior official said that Admiral Kelso could still receive some variety of reprimand but that the practical effect of Mr. Aspin's decision would be to allow him to serve out his term, which ends next July.  
Admiral Kelso, 60, a submarine officer, delivered a speech at the three-day convention in Las Vegas, where U.S. Navy and Marine aviators assaulted scores of women amid what the Pentagon inspector general later described as an "atmosphere of debauchery."  
In a report earlier this year, the

inspector general cited statements by junior officers that "such behavior was widely condoned by navy civilian and military leadership."  
The inspector general has also faulted the navy for failing to investigate the scandal aggressively out of concern for the reputation of the service and senior leaders.  
The inspector general found no reason to challenge statements by Admiral Kelso that he had not witnessed any misconduct and did not single him out for criticism in either of two reports on the Tailhook scandal.  
Mr. Dalton's decision did not sit well with many senior navy officers, who felt that the navy secretary had crossed the line from holding Admiral Kelso accountable to making him a scapegoat. "There's a limit to accountability," one officer said.  
A Naval Academy graduate, Mr. Dalton is a Texas banker who was chairman of a 1992 Clinton-Gore campaign committee in Bexar County, Texas. He came to his current job in August and has spent much of his time since poring over thick case files on each of the 35 senior officers.

## Drug Emergencies: A Record Heroin, Cocaine and Marijuana Head the List

**By Joseph B. Treaster**  
*New York Times Service*  
WASHINGTON — Medical emergencies resulting from drug abuse have reached record levels in the United States, according to federal health officials.  
While casual drug use has continued to decline, heavy users of cocaine, heroin and marijuana have been streaming into hospital emergency rooms in record numbers, the officials said.  
The number of those seeking help for adverse reactions to cocaine in 1992 increased 18 percent from the previous year, to 119,800; heroin reactions rose 34 percent, to 48,000, and casualties of marijuana jumped 48 percent, to 24,000.  
"These are the highest levels ever," said Daniel Melnick, a senior official in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, which issued the figures.

Mark Kleiman, a drug expert who teaches public policy at Harvard University, said the data appeared to reinforce the notion that heroin is coming back in a serious way and that marijuana may also be coming back.  
Dr. Mitchell Rosenthal, the president of Phoenix House, the largest residential treatment organization in the country, said the figures "suggest a desperation of use and a kind of hopelessness among users."  
Emergency room treatment is among the most expensive kind of care, many drug experts pointed out, and it has little effect in reversing chronic drug use.  
Both Donna Shalala, the secretary of health and human services, the parent organization of the substance abuse agency, and Lee Brown, President Bill Clinton's chief drug aide, said the soaring casualties cried out for more spending on treatment and education.  
But Mr. Clinton's proposed \$13

billion budget for the war on drugs sticks with the pattern established by Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush, with the biggest share of the money going to trying to stop the flow of drugs rather than to programs aimed at rehabilitation and discouraging drug use.  
White House officials had promised that the administration's national health overhaul would include substantial increases for drug treatment. But the proposals include no provisions for long-term residential treatment, which most experts say is needed to deal with the chronic drug users now flooding emergency rooms.  
Cutting heavy drug use, many experts say, would sharply reduce national health costs. The Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, for example, recently found that 20 percent of all Medicaid costs were related to drug abuse.

## Trimming U.S. Information Agency To Fit Into the Post-Cold War World

**By Stephen Barr**  
*Washington Post Service*  
WASHINGTON — These are tough times for employees at the U.S. Information Agency, which faces budget cuts and reorganization as it searches for a new niche in the post-Cold War world and in the international mass media.  
The changes are disrupting the careers of the agency's Foreign Service and civil service employees. As the director, Joseph D. Duffey, said in a letter last week to his staff: "There is no way to restructure the agency without direct, often, unwelcome impact on the lives of many employees. Positions will be redesigned and changed. Some will be lost. I recognize the difficulties and am determined to make the process as fair as possible."  
Some of the agency's civil service employees, however, feel that they are being singled out to bear the brunt of the cuts, arguing that the proposed reorganization would cut more jobs in Washington than abroad. Union representatives have suggested that the agency cut more deeply into its management ranks as a way of saving money.  
In an interview, Mr. Duffey and his deputy, Penn Kemble, said their restructuring aimed to make "vertical cuts," including some to man-

agement ranks. They added that overseas operations would also be reviewed in coming months for more budget savings.  
Internal agency papers show that it is planning to cut 210 positions and at least \$17.5 million in fiscal 1995. Agency officials, who are scheduled to meet on Wednesday with the director of the office of management and budget, Leon E. Panetta, cautioned that the estimates might change since the budget office was likely to press for deeper cuts.  
The restructuring under discussion would stop publication of the agency's worldwide and regional magazines; eliminate some international book fairs and exhibits, and reorganize the "wireless file," which provides news, analysis and official texts to the agency's overseas posts.  
Dropping the magazines, which are produced in Washington, would generate about \$4 million in savings and eliminate 54 jobs. The magazines include America Illustrated, a Russian-language monthly published since 1959; Dialogue, a quarterly journal appearing in 10 languages that covers trends in American society, politics and arts; Topic, a quarterly published in French and English and distributed

in more than 40 sub-Saharan African countries, and al-Majal, an Arabic-language monthly distributed in 19 Middle Eastern and North African nations.  
The agency also is studying how to reorganize overseas facilities and libraries, a proposal endorsed by Vice President Al Gore's National Performance Review.  
Its biggest reorganization effort, however, began earlier this year when the Clinton administration proposed a consolidation of all U.S. overseas broadcasting.  
The Bureau of Broadcasting accounts for one-third of the agency's \$1.2 billion budget, according to the Gore report, while other services such as Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty operate on budgets totaling \$220 million annually.  
The agency operates Voice of America, the government's global radio network; Worldnet, the satellite television broadcasts that reach 128 countries, and TV and Radio Marti, Spanish-language broadcasts beamed to Cuba.  
Current figures show that the agency has 8,282 employees, with 3,974 of them in the civil service. More than 3,000 employees are citizens of the 144 countries in which it operates. There are 745 commissioned Foreign Service officers.

### ★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

#### Health Care Estimate is Raised by \$16 Billion

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has raised by \$16 billion its estimate of how much it would cost the government to subsidize health coverage for small companies and low-income workers under its health care reform plan, according to White House health and economic advisers.  
The new calculation adds about 4 percent to the estimated \$405 billion in subsidies that would be available over five years to companies with fewer than 50 workers and employees making less than \$24,000 a year, according to White House officials.  
After months of working on the finances of the plan, the administration, in the past week, has been re-examining how many people would need subsidies and how much they would cost. When the plan was disclosed in September, some economists and members of Congress attacked its financing as inadequate.  
Meanwhile, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Laura D'Andrea Tyson, said she could not predict with certainty how many jobs would be created or lost if Mr. Clinton's plan were enacted. But she said the "net effect" was likely to be "small."  
White House officials had wanted Ms. Tyson to conclude that jobs would be created by the program. The president's health care adviser, Ira C. Magaziner, has said on several occasions that the program would create a few hundred thousand new jobs. Many of these new jobs are expected to be produced by a shift to more labor-intensive health care, such as care in the home, which the plan favors.  
The jobs issue is likely to become pivotal for members of Congress faced with constituents' concerns about layoffs at insurance companies, hospitals and other health care providers asked to become more efficient to reduce overall health spending.  
The jobs controversy also stems from the administration's plan to require all employers to pay a share of their workers' health coverage. The National Federation of Independent Business, which opposes the requirement, estimates that more than 1 million people would lose their jobs if small-business owners were forced to provide insurance. The Employment Policies Institute, a business-backed group, predicts job losses totaling 3.1 million.  
But Ms. Tyson concluded that it was not possible to predict whether companies that do not offer health coverage now would cut back on jobs or reduce wages or do nothing in response to a new requirement. (WP)

#### Ex-House Sergeant at Arms Accused of Theft

WASHINGTON — A former House sergeant at arms, Jack Russ, stole \$75,300 from the House bank, according to court papers filed Tuesday by the Justice Department that accuse him of embezzlement and two other felonies.  
Mr. Russ embezzled the money in 1989 by cashing 17 checks at the House bank that he had written on his overdrawn congressional credit union account, the papers allege.  
Mr. Russ also engaged in wire fraud and making a false statement, say the papers, which are called an "information" and which ordinarily precede a guilty plea by a defendant.  
The papers were filed by the Justice Department's public integrity section and the U.S. attorney's office in Washington. (AP)

#### The Dinkins-Giuliani Race: Too Close to Call

NEW YORK — One month before Election Day here, the race between Mayor David Dinkins and the challenger, Rudolph Giuliani, is too close to call.  
A New York Times-WCBS News poll released Monday gave Mr. Dinkins 44 percent of registered voters, to 41 percent for Mr. Giuliani, a former federal prosecutor.  
Mayor Dinkins, a Democrat, defeated Mr. Giuliani, a Republican-Liberal, in 1989 by only 2 percentage points. (AP)

#### Quote / Unquote

Lane Kirkland, head of the AFL-CIO, speaking about President Bill Clinton at the labor organization's convention in San Francisco: "By and large, his agenda is our agenda, and we are and will be his most reliable troops." (WP)

### Away From Politics

- Alligators killed a 70-year-old woman at the retirement community in Wildwood, Florida, where she lived, authorities said Monday. The dismembered body of Grace Eberhart was found in Lake Serenity after neighbors reported "three alligators playing with what appeared to be a human body," said Chief Deputy Bill Farmer of the Sumter County sheriff's office.
- A federal judge extended an order keeping Chicago's schools open, giving negotiators until Friday to agree on a teachers' contract. If they do not reach a contract by then, the third-largest U.S. school district will shut down, Judge Charles P. Kocoras ruled.
- George E. Rupp was inaugurated as the 18th president of Columbia University. Addressing an audience of 2,300, Mr. Rupp, 51, received a ceremonial copy of Columbia's 239-year-old charter and keys in an open-air pageant at the campus in New York. Mr. Rupp had been president of Rice University since 1985 and before that was dean of the Harvard Divinity School.
- The federal government said it will drop all potential lawsuits against the makers of the faulty mirror in the \$1.5 billion Hubble Space Telescope in exchange for \$25 million. Edward A. Frankle, NASA's general counsel, said the agreement was "fair and reasonable."
- The Justice Department filed civil-rights lawsuits against two dental offices for refusing to treat patients infected with the AIDS virus. Attorney General Janet Reno said the actions were intended to send a strong signal to the medical community that the government would not tolerate discrimination against AIDS patients and those infected with the virus that causes the condition.
- Scientists are making plans to watch Jupiter get bombarded by large chunks of a comet. Up to 21 pieces of the comet will plunge one by one into the planet next July, and they may signal their doom with brilliant flashes and huge fireballs, some scientists predict. The impacts may even produce some new storms on Jupiter like the planet's Great Red Spot. (AP, NYT, LAT)

### AMERICAN TOPICS

**Bringing Back Old Times Square**  
With office space all too plentiful, New York City has dropped plans to revive over-seedier Times Square by building four new office skyscrapers. Instead, in a new plan for what New Yorkers like to call the Crossroads of the World, old buildings, many of them now boarded up, will be fixed up, and the square's neon-lighted glitz and glamor restored.  
"All that blight, all that obscenity is going to be gone," said Mario M. Cuomo, governor of New York, in presenting plans for renovation. "We're going to recreate the old Times Square."  
The city, with financial help from the state, announced that it would spend \$35 million to buy up property on the square, completing a three-year plan to buy up \$185 million worth of property in the neighborhood.  
Instead of office space, the plan calls for hotels, stores and entertainment. No starting date was announced.

**Short Takes**  
This fall California will start using electrified prison fences, as do two other states, Indiana and Massachusetts. California's fences will be 13 feet (about 4 meters) high and carry 4,000 volts and 500 amperes, enough to instantly electrocute anyone who touches them. They will have non-electric fences on both sides, with warning signs in English and Spanish. Officials say electrified fences at all 19 of its medium- and maximum-security prisons will reduce the number of armed guards in towers, saving \$42 million a year. A spokesman for the guards' labor union, noting that guards are authorized to shoot anyone trying to escape but also have discretion to fire warning shots, said, "We're losing the human factor. A death wire is a death wire. It's going to fry anybody who hits it."

Tina Brown, who has been shaking up The New Yorker magazine in the year since she became the editor, has started running a column of letters from readers, called "In the Mail." A spokesman said a regular column of corrections may be started as well. The weekly magazine has had neither during its 68 years, although it occasionally has printed letters headed "Department of Amplification."

Minnesota advertises itself as the "Land of 10,000 Lakes," without adding that all that fresh water helps breed billions of mosquitoes. Today, more and more communities are opting out of the state's chemical warfare program against mosquitoes. Environmentalists say the chemicals aren't safe and that killing mosquitoes is depleting a food source for larger insects and birds. Harriet Lykken, a member of the environmentalist Sierra Club, says she has learned to live with mosquitoes, wearing light colors (mosquitoes prefer dark colors) and using screened-in porches and repellents. "Even if you got rid of a trillion mosquitoes," she said, "you'd still have a trillion left."

"A dime for a cup of coffee" — or rather, a dollar, these days — is the classic cry of the panhandler. But several beggars in the Los Angeles area, apparently deciding that honesty is the best policy, have started carrying signs saying, "Why Lie? I Need a Beer."  
Arthur Higbee

### No Whale Penalty for Oslo

*Washington Post Service*  
WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has informed Congress that he will not impose trade sanctions on Norway for violating an international ban on commercial whaling, but will continue efforts to persuade Oslo to halt the killing of minke whales.  
"I believe our objectives can best be achieved by delaying the implementation of sanctions until we have exhausted all good-faith efforts to persuade Norway to follow agreed conservation measures," Mr. Clinton said in a letter to Congress.  
This summer, Norway resumed limited commercial harvest of minke whales, arguing that the species was plentiful enough to be hunted despite a worldwide whaling moratorium imposed by the International Whaling Commission in 1986. Norway is the first nation to flout the moratorium.  
Acting under U.S. law, Mr. Clinton certified two months ago that Norway was undermining the international whale protection agreement. He had until Monday to inform Congress whether he would impose trade sanctions.

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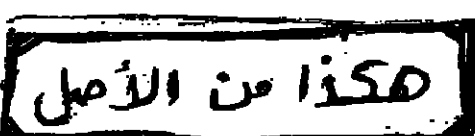
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE





# Clinton Team Meets to Sort Out a Somalia Policy

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton met with his top advisers on Tuesday to review the entire Somalia operation, trying to forge a new policy that balances the military's need to remain in Somalia to recover U.S. prisoners of war, mounting congressional desire to pull out entirely and the president's hope that he can stay long enough to claim that the operation helped put Somalia on the road to recovery.

Senior officials stressed that a new deployment of U.S. troops to Somalia, announced Monday and Tuesday, was not a sign that the administration has decided to become more deeply involved. Rather, they said, it was a holding action to protect U.S. forces while the Clinton team considers its three main options, which officials concede are all bad.

Mr. Clinton was to meet at the White House with, among others, Secretary of Defense Les Aspin, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright, and the national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake. Aides said Mr. Clinton seemed to be tilting away from the two extreme options: an immediate withdrawal, or a huge expansion of the U.S. military presence.

The fact that the Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid now reportedly holds several U.S. soldiers as prisoners of war makes an immediate U.S. withdrawal impossible,

officials said. And the mounting opposition in Congress to the Somalia operation makes any major expansion of the U.S. presence there equally untenable.

Therefore, they said, the president and his advisers seemed headed for a new approach that has as its immediate focus recovering the American prisoners of war while also developing a strategy that will allow the

**The fact that General Aidid now reportedly holds several U.S. soldiers as prisoners of war makes an immediate U.S. withdrawal impossible, officials said.**

United States to declare victory and quickly move its 4,000 troops in Somalia off shore.

One option, now being urged by many in Congress, is to pull U.S. forces offshore. The danger, officials said, is that although the 4,000 American troops are only a fraction of the overall 28,000-person UN force in Somalia, they are its backbone, and the whole UN

operation could collapse if the Americans pulled back.

The other argument against this option — that if the Clinton administration cuts and runs from Somalia it will be discredited around the world, and even at home — is dismissed by at least some senior presidential advisers. Their view is that the world understands the difference between vital U.S. interests and those, as in Somalia, that are not vital.

Therefore, the argument goes, even if the United States withdraws from Somalia, no one will be misled into thinking that Washington is not ready to stand and fight when its vital interests are at stake.

Moreover, administration officials say they are keenly aware that the public response to pictures of U.S. soldiers being dragged through Mogadishu's streets is anger — not a call to go in and retaliate, but rather to get out and leave the Somalis to their own problems.

The second option, officials say, is to go to the other extreme, and beef up the U.S. military presence so that it can break the back of General Aidid's opposition movement and secure enough of the country to establish a real political order. The problem with this option, said a senior official, is that it could effectively mean "going to war with half of Somalia in order to save Somalia."

The third option, officials said, is a new mix of political and military steps. This

would involve upgrading the U.S. presence so that troops would be better able to protect themselves and provide a secure environment, while they work out a strategy for declaring victory, leaving and recovering captured U.S. troops.

### Legislators Urge Pullout

Several senators and 25 congressmen, most of them Republicans, called either for an immediate pullout or for Mr. Clinton to quickly complete the U.S. mission in Somalia and get troops out, Reuters reported from Washington.

"Enough is enough," Representative Toby Roth, Republican of Wisconsin, told the House. "No more American prisoners. No more American dead soldiers being dragged through the streets in Mogadishu, displayed and mutilated."

A Democrat, Romano L. Mazzoli of Kentucky, said: "We are in a quagmire and we will not get out of it by getting further and deeper into it. The quicker we can get our people home, the better."

Senator Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, urged the president to "declare victory and get out."

Remaining in Somalia will only cost more U.S. lives, squander U.S. power and commit the United States to an unending quagmire from which we cannot easily withdraw," he added.

# The Mogadishu Rut Deepens

## Loss of Mobility Heightens Vulnerability of UN Forces

By Barton Gellman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Mogadishu battle that left at least 90 American casualties — 12 of them dead — may be only the beginning of the bad news from Somalia. What the episode tells military planners is that the UN intervention force has lost control of the key roads and the air.

The loss of mobility left dozens of U.S. Army soldiers pinned down for 10 desperate hours Sunday and Monday. With roads blocked by guerrillas carrying out ambushes, and three helicopters shot down during the confrontation, according to military reports reaching Washington, there was no rapid way to reinforce the outnumbered Americans.

The inability to secure what the military calls its "lines of communication" threatens to strangle U.S. and allied troops, leaving no safe means of travel between their key strategic centers: the airfield, the UN military headquarters and the port. That accounts for the hasty decision to rush tanks and armored vehicles to Mogadishu even as the Clinton administration tries to convince Congress that withdrawal is around the corner.

A defense official predicted "a total grounding of our ability to fly rotary wing aircraft" after Somali forces loyal to the warlord, General Mohammed Farah Aidid, shot down two UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters at the battle site by firing from the ground.

A third helicopter was hit and crashed-landed at the port; two others were hit and returned to base.

At the same time, vehicles used to carry U.S. soldiers around the city again fell victim to ambush. Somali gunmen immobilized them with command-detonated mines and then assaulted survivors with heavy

machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades.

On the Pentagon's color-coded maps of central Mogadishu, nearly every important road appears in red. The map key defines red as meaning "High Threat (Multiple Attacks)."

Lieutenant General Michael Sheehan of the Marines, the director of operations on the Joint Staff, said that the four M-1A1 tanks would be equipped with bulldozer blades to open the road. Their thick armor, he said, is

**The inability to secure 'lines of communication' threatens to strangle U.S. and allied troops.**

"almost impervious to anything" that General Aidid's troops "can throw at it."

Fourteen Bradley Fighting Vehicles, each of which carries eight infantry troops in its armored passenger bay, will carry thermal sights for night fighting and allow ground reinforcement to move through the city with more protection. But tanks and Bradleys are designed to fight from more than a mile away, and the close confines of Mogadishu's streets will not give them that kind of running room.

"There are more ways to defeat these things than penetrating the front slope," said a senior tank officer, referring to the M-1A1's thickest armor. "A good old anti-tank mine can blow off a tread and you've got a mobility kill. And a rocket-propelled grenade will go through a Bradley." A senior Pentagon official described the modest new forces — only 18 vehicles to subdue a city

# U.S. to Prepare for Its Own Nuclear Tests

By Paul F. Horvitz  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Despite its effort to maintain a worldwide moratorium on nuclear testing, the United States began preparations on Tuesday to resume its own tests next spring after expressing deep regret at China's atomic weapons test.

Although no firm decision was made by the White House to resume testing, President Bill Clinton ordered the Department of Energy to "take such actions as are necessary" to do so, the White House said after the Chinese test.

The department said preparations would consist of studies to ensure that a new underground blast at its Nevada test site was safe and properly contained, as well as preparation of instruments that measure the blast and, eventually,

the assembly of an atomic device.

A final U.S. decision on testing will be based on several factors, the White House said, including the need to maintain a safe and reliable nuclear force, China's further response to appeals for a moratorium, progress toward negotiating a global test ban and approval by Congress.

"The United States deeply regrets this action," the White House statement said of the Chinese explosion. "We urge China to refrain from further nuclear tests and to join the other nuclear powers in a global moratorium."

In London, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said the United States and Britain had begun consultations on what course to take. "We will need now to concert a line and a policy with the Americans, and that is under way," he said.

Russia, meanwhile, expressed regret over the test and said China's action "can only have a negative influence on the atmosphere of negotiations on a total ban on nuclear tests, or on preparations for the conference on extending the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty."

The Foreign Ministry in Moscow said President Boris N. Yeltsin would "make a decision taking into account several factors, including the reaction of other nuclear powers."

Japan, which is not a nuclear power, said the test was "deeply regrettable" and "goes against the growing international momentum toward a comprehensive test ban treaty."

nated that a bomb test by China would not be linked directly to other bilateral issues.

"I don't mean to make light at all of the Chinese test," Mr. Christopher said Tuesday. "But at the same time, I don't want to interfere with our broader goal of a comprehensive test ban."

Other nuclear powers, including France, Britain and Russia, had in effect agreed to a moratorium on nuclear testing while talks continued on a global testing ban.

All five acknowledged nuclear-weapons states, including China, have directed the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament to begin negotiations on a global ban in January, the White House said. China has made a commitment to the United States to seek to complete talks on a global ban by 1996.

# CHINA: Testing Resumes

Continued from Page 1

"parallel negotiation" to conclude a treaty in which the nuclear powers would pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and would also promise neither to use nor threaten to use the weapons against nonnuclear nations.

Western analysts said China's unwillingness to heed international pressure over the nuclear test fits a pattern of recent Chinese behavior that is assertive and unaccommodating in its international relations.

A number of analysts attribute this behavior to the peaking leadership succession in China, where the country's longtime senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, recently passed his 89th birthday and is increasingly frail.

These analysts believe the Chinese leaders under Mr. Deng are taking tough and uncompromising positions, especially on issues that affect national sovereignty, to demonstrate their qualifications to succeed Mr. Deng and to avoid criticism after his death.

In recent weeks, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and the U.S. ambassador in Beijing, J. Stapleton Roy, had pressed Chinese officials to defer the test after reconnaissance satellites detected preparations under way at the Lop Nor test site in Xinjiang Province.

But as recently as last week in New York, the Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen, in conversations with Mr. Christopher, was unwilling to say whether the test would go ahead.

Western officials say that the commanders of the People's Liberation Army are the most influential voices on the need for testing to improve the reliability of China's nuclear arsenal.

China's diplomatic position on the moratorium appears designed to maintain maneuvering room for its military and political leaders.

# ASIA: Test Blast Undercuts Effort to Curb North Korea's Nuclear Program

Continued from Page 1

nuclear inspections and appears to have toughened its stand against checks on suspect atomic sites.

Japan, South Korea and other non-Communist countries in Asia fear the stonewalling by Pyongyang is designed to gain more time to build a bomb.

Kim Young Sam, South Korea's

president, said in an interview with the Japanese daily Mainichi Shimbun that the North had enough nuclear material to make up to three bombs, "though its efforts so far have resulted in failure."

Asian diplomats said Tuesday that the United States, Japan and a number of other powerful countries held back from seeking United Nations sanctions, partly to


give Chinese diplomatic pressure more time to work.

"The U.S. and its allies are unlikely to be patient much longer even if the end result is that China has to veto any sanctions by the UN Security Council against North Korea," a diplomat said.

Beijing does not want to be put

in such a position. However, analysts said, as result of China's decision to resume nuclear testing, there will be less readiness by the international community to take its concerns into account.

Representatives from South and North Korea met at their fortified frontier Tuesday but failed to make progress in a disagreement over Pyongyang's suspected development of nuclear weapons.



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## Family Learned of Pilot's Capture As Videotape Was Being Broadcast

The Associated Press

BERLIN, New Hampshire — Leon Durant learned that his son, a U.S. Army helicopter pilot, had been captured by Somali militants when a Pentagon official called and told him to turn on his television.

CHINA broadcast a videotape on Monday, reportedly taken by a Somali cameraman, of the pilot, Chief Warrant Officer Michael Durant. He was speaking hesitantly as he sat propped against a wall, his face bearing what appeared to be fresh cuts.

"There isn't a lot to say, except that we know he's alive," the pilot's father said. "He could move his hands and feet. He looks scared. He has a black eye and some cuts. We could see dirt on his face."

Father and son have 48 years of military service between them, "but nothing prepares you for something like this," the father said.

## A Close Vote Is Expected In Pakistan

By Edward A. Gargan  
New York Times Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — After a year of tumultuous political maneuvering, power plays and constitutional crisis, all of which have staggered the country's fragile economy, Pakistanis will vote on Wednesday in what are likely to be the first free and fair national elections in more than two decades.

Two former prime ministers, Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto, have thrashed across this country for weeks, rousing the passions of voters in an effort to regain the office both lost after tenures marked by charges of incompetence and corruption.

Although public-opinion polls are both rare and suspect in Pakistan, those that have been conducted in the last week or so have suggested that Miss Bhutto and Mr. Sharif are in a dead heat.

Increasingly, political analysts have said that the likely outcome of the election will be a hung parliament, in which neither Miss Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party nor Mr. Sharif's Pakistan Muslim League will command a majority, leading to further political uncertainty.

Since July, when Mr. Sharif was forced to resign in a complex political agreement brokered by army leaders, Pakistan has been governed by a former World Bank vice president, Moeen Qureshi, who has stilled this cynical and suffering country with the swiftness and decisiveness of a political and economic reform program.

Both Miss Bhutto, who is narrowly favored to win more seats in the National Assembly, and Mr. Sharif have criticized Mr. Qureshi's policies, and Miss Bhutto has said she would rescind many of them.

Unlike most elections in the past, this time the army has agreed to supervise the balloting to ensure its fairness. About 150,000 troops have fanned out across the country to oversee tens of thousands of polling booths. In addition, more than 100 observers from 40 countries have arrived to monitor the voting.

### BEST SELLERS

The New York Times	Weeks on list	The New York Times	Weeks on list
1 THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller	1 60	10 SUPERMAN, by Roger Stern	12 4
2 L.A.S.H.E.R. by Anne Rice	2 8	11 PIGS IN HEAVEN, by Barbra Kingsolver	9 15
3 WITHOUT REMORSE, by Tom Clancy	2 8	12 POT OF GOLD, by Judith Michael	1 1
4 THE GOLDEN MEAN, by Nick Hornby	5 4	13 THE NIGHT MANAGER, by John Le Carré	10 12
5 SACRED CLOWNS, by Tony Hillerman	5 4	14 JOHN A. SARBINE, by Nick Santoro	16 37
6 LIKE WATER FOR CHOCOLATE, by Laura Esquivel	3 25	NONFICTION	
7 THE CLIENT, by John Grisham	4 29	1 SEINLANGUAGE, by Jerry Seinfeld	1 4
8 VANISHED, by Danielle Steel	6 8	2 EMBRACED BY THE LIGHT, by Betty J. Eadie	2 21
9 STRIP TEASE, by Carl Hiaasen	8 4	3 THE HIDDEN LIFE OF DOGS, by Elizabeth Marshall Thomas	6 6
10 STREETS OF LAREDO, by Larry McMurtry	7 9	4 MAYBE (MAYBE NOT), by Robert Fulghum	3 7
11 THE DEATH AND LIFE OF		5 LISTENING TO FROZAC, by Peter D. Kramer	4 12
		6 WOMEN WHO RUN WITH THE WOLVES, by Charis Stock	5 60
		7 REENGINEERING THE CORPORATION, by Michael Hammer and James Champy	7 17
		8 CASE CLOSED, by Gerald Posner	13 3
		9 CARE OF THE SOUL, by Thomas Merton	8 42
		10 MORE MEMORIES, by Ralph Emery with Tom Carter	1 1
		11 UNDER THE TARNISHED DOME, by Don Yaeger and Douglas S. Looney	1 1
		12 THE FOUNTAIN OF AGE, by Betty Friedan	1 1
		13 DAYS OF GRACE, by Arthur Ashe and Arnold Rampersad	1 1
		14 MAMA MAKES UP HER MIND, by Bailey White	10 15
		15 THE FIFTIES, by David Halberstam	9 17
		ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS	
		1 ACHIEVE YOUR BODY, TIME-LESS MIND, by Deepak Chopra	1 10
		2 MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	3 20
		3 THE WINNER WITHIN, by Pat Riley	4 2
		4 FAT MEN WEIGH LESS, by Dean Ornish	2 14

سكيا من الامل



# Hassan's Mega-Mosque: Mixing Faith and Reform

By Roger Cohen  
New York Times Service  
CASABLANCA, Morocco — When Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel made a brief stop here in September, he was whisked off to visit a new seafront mosque that expresses what some see as the gargantuan self-obsession of King Hassan II, and the Moroccan ruler's wary attempts to trace a path of reform for the country he has ruled for three decades.

For some, the King Hassan II mosque is the work of a supreme megalomaniac. For others, it is a supreme expression of devotion to Allah. But however it is interpreted, the mosque was clearly designed so it cannot be ignored.

The mosque combines some high-tech razzmatazz with a monumental attempt to anchor King Hassan's rule in Islamic tradition. Its minaret, the highest in the world, rises nearly 200 meters (650 feet) and is topped with a green laser beam that points the way to Mecca.

Its setting on a promontory jutting into the Atlantic is dramatic. There are 22 hectares (54 acres) of traditional Moroccan marbles and mosaics, and a 1,100-ton roof that slides open to reveal the sky.

"A new beacon of Islam," reads the official description of the mosque, whose unusual seafront setting was chosen by King Hassan on the basis of a Koranic verse that reads: "The throne of God was on the water."

But the Islam of the Moroccan king, whose family claims descent from the prophet Mohammed, is of a particular kind, and officials lose no opportunity to underline this.

"The mosque is intended to present an image of a Muslim country that is open, that is tolerant, that is cosmopolitan, and that is modern," said Mohammed Abderrahim, chief spokesman at the Information Ministry. "Hence its setting in an industrial city, Casablanca, and on the extreme western tip of the Arab world."

Thus, at a time when Islamic fundamentalism is sweeping neighboring Algeria and has made some inroads in Morocco, the mosque carries a clear political statement. It has, in effect, provided an opportunity for King Hassan to underscore his official position as "Commander of the Faithful" — that is, as the country's spiritual leader on a path of religious moderation.

"At an estimated cost of close to \$1 billion, the king has reinforced his position as religious leader," a European diplomat said.

More than 1,200 people have been killed in Algeria since the beginning of last year as the country has collapsed into near civil war between followers of the banned Islamic Salvation Front and the government. In Morocco, the leader of the largest fundamentalist movement, Sheikh Abd Salam Yassin, is under house arrest. He claims a following of about 500,000 in this country of 26 million.

The king's determination to oppose fundamentalist teaching was underscored by his decision to allow an Israeli prime minister to visit the mosque soon after its inauguration Aug. 30. Moreover, the fact that the king allowed a woman, Amina Mtili, who is a prominent Moroccan poet, to recite verses at the inauguration ceremony was a shock to a conservative society and apparently a statement of reforming intent.

But the king's extensive ambitions for his mosque, designed by a French architect, Michel Pinseau, and built over the last five years, have not pleased everybody. The inauguration ceremony, planned as an enormous event, was widely seen as a flop.

The only Arab leader to appear was the

Lebanese prime minister. Western diplomats said the Saudi authorities and leaders of other conservative Gulf states, who have common cause with the Moroccan king in seeking to crush proponents of Iranian-style Islamic republics, were apparently irked by the grandiosity of the mosque, whose proportions implicitly established it as a rival to Mecca.

Mr. Pinseau said in an interview that the king had worked closely with him on the project and that its size merely reflected the prominent role the Moroccan leader sees for his country in Islam.

Mr. Abderrahim denied that the mosque's inauguration had been a disappointment.

"The ceremony was exactly as expected," he said. "Simplicity and sobriety are in the tradition of Islam."

But "sober" is not the word that leaps to mind at the mosque, which rises from the drab industrial sprawl of Casablanca.

Work is continuing on the library, the huge underground garages and an elaborate project to shift the outflow of the city's sewage system several kilometers down the coast to ensure that the waters that crash against the outer wall of the mosque are pure.

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HITTING THE BEACH — Israeli soldiers at a Gaza Strip settlement enjoying a day off Tuesday for the Jewish holiday of Sukkot.

## U.S. Cuts Israel Loan Guarantees By 20%

New York Times Service  
JERUSALEM — The Clinton administration has slashed by more than 20 percent the value of loan guarantees that it will give Israel in 1994 because of Israel's continued settlement activity in the occupied territories and its disputed construction in East Jerusalem, officials here said Tuesday.

The decision means that instead of receiving American guarantees on \$2 billion worth of projected borrowing over the next year, Israel will have to settle for those assurances on less than \$1.6 billion.

In all, officials say, the administration has recommended to Congress that \$437 million be sliced from the program, a dollar-for-dollar penalty against Israel because of its spending on settlements in the territories.

The size of the reduction was greater than some Israeli officials had anticipated, and it raised a question of whether they might challenge it, either in Congress or by asking President Bill Clinton to reconsider the matter. Some saw it as a political blow to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, even though the economic consequences for Israel may not be severe.

The big chunk taken out of the total for the 1994 U.S. fiscal year, which began Friday, was seen by some as a political blow. The fact that it was made by an administration regarded as one of the friendliest that Israel has seen in many years only intensified the sting.

"Technically, it's a fine on paper that may not even hurt the Israelis," an official of an American Jewish group said. "But it's a slap, and the timing of the slap is crazy." By that he meant that it comes at a moment when many Israelis feel they are taking considerable risks by agreeing to Palestinian self-rule in the territories.

But Israeli government spokesmen insisted that they were not caught off-guard by the administration action. It was based on spending figures that they themselves had provided.

On taking office last year, Mr. Rabin halted the projected construction of about 7,000 apartments in the territories. But he said that plans for another 11,000 or so units were too far along to undo, and so construction has continued.

— CLYDE HABERMAN

## Palestinian Village Won't Dwell on Past

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service  
BETA, West Bank — In the center of this remote village, the scent of fresh-baked bread rises from clay ovens. Roosters strut about, then scramble under the hooves of donkeys. Schoolchildren race down alleys.

It seems a perfect Palestinian rural tableau, with freshly turned red earth in the valley, boxy concrete houses clinging to the hillside, women in black shuffling amid the shadows, men crammed into taxis returning from their day's labor.

But Beta is a village of scars — of lives lost, homes blown up, worlds turned upside down.

After a violent clash with Jewish settlers in 1988, Beta was transformed into a hotbed of the Palestinian uprising, or *intifada*. Eight youths have been killed in confrontations with the Israeli Army since then; the last death was only four months ago. Now, after the accord between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, Beta is a village waiting for deliverance.

In recent interviews, the villagers seemed to be looking forward to the creation of a Palestinian government, rather than back toward the years of the uprising. One view remains constant: All said that they wanted Israeli troops to leave and that they remained suspicious of Jewish settlements and settlers.

Most said they would like as little contact with Israelis as possible.

Yet many conversations here did not dwell on the past, but on the desire for a quieter, more prosperous life. A visitor to Beta found only fading remnants of the fiery graffiti that characterized the *intifada*.

After nearly six years of the *intifada*, the Palestinians are about to savor their first real political independence from Israel. But when the villagers of Beta talked about the coming peace, they wondered whether the next chapter would meet their basic needs, such as an affordable can of powdered milk.

Faleh Saleh Daoud pulled a can of Nido dried milk off the shelf in his tiny Beta grocery store. Mr. Daoud, 43, is the father of the most recent Beta casualty: his son Mogyad, 17, died in a clash with soldiers in May. Mr. Daoud said that a measure of success of the new Palestinian entity would be its ability to deliver milk cheaply.

"The first thing is a Palestinian state," he said. "This can of milk costs only \$5 in Kuwait. But here, today, Palestinians have to pay the full price, \$20. I think the Palestinian government will subsidize the basic commodities — bread, milk and oil. This is what a government is for."

"There is no money in the hands of the people," he said. "I can feel

it. You know, the young men used to come to buy a pack of cigarettes. Now, the young man comes to buy one cigarette! I have debts to all the big suppliers. And most of the people who come here are on credit."

"When people sit and talk about it, the first thing they say is, 'We have no alternative,'" he said of the plan for limited Palestinian self-rule. "Now, some say they are against it, because they want Palestine to be the Jordan River to the Mediterranean Sea. And others say, just wait for the Islamic power to liberate us. But I think that will take 300 years, so I'm not going to wait for it."

Taysir Daoud, a social worker, lives in a sparsely furnished room of bare concrete walls and a bookshelf. He, too, felt the pain of the uprising: his brother-in-law was killed in the 1988 clash in Beta between Jewish settlers and villagers. His wife was jailed on charges of hitting a settler with a rock, and she had a miscarriage in prison. His house was destroyed by the army.

"I'm not against a Palestinian state in any part of Palestine," he said. "But the question is, Where will we work? What kind of natural resources are there to support a state? In the short run, there will be investment and we may prosper. But when the festival is finished, what is the future? Our standard of living will drop drastically when

the festival is over, if we don't establish a self-reliant economy.

"A lot of the village is optimistic, but the outcome depends on our standard of living. If it improves, people will support the peace, but if it continues as it is now, they will continue to oppose it. The standard of living is very low."

"The most important thing is work," he said. "If the work force is fulfilled, everything will be O.K."

Up a path from Mr. Daoud's house, Fathi Khadar, 24, a university student, surveyed the rubble that was once his family home. Israeli troops dynamited the house in 1988 as punishment after the confrontation with the settlers. The family now lives in the remaining few rooms and an old canvas tent.

"I don't see a lot of change yet, but change will happen with the establishment of a state," Mr. Khadar said. "A state means roads, railways and things like health insurance. They are talking about \$11 billion for the good life for Palestinians."

"It's the start of the end of occupation," he said, "and we've had many of them — the Ottomans, the British, the Jordanians, the Israeli. The accumulation of these things makes us suspicious. We never had our destiny in our own hands. We've lacked liberty through history, and now we are going to take it, and it is something very new."

## MIDEAST: Nuts-and-Bolts Meeting for 2 Leaders

Continued from Page 1  
already dropped his weapon when the soldiers opened fire.

Given the ill will that has bubbled in the last weeks, Environment Minister Yossi Sarid said Tuesday that it was important that the two leaders get together, without intermediaries, "so that there will be no illusions or misunderstandings that could lead to new difficulties."

In preparation, Mr. Rabin met Tuesday with Ahmed Tibi, an Israeli Arab who is an adviser to Mr. Arafat. At the same time, Israeli opposition leaders denounced the journey to Cairo, accusing Mr. Rabin of getting ready to shake hands again with a man some of them attacked as a war criminal.

"We have already promised everything and received nothing," Ariel Sharon, a Likud Party elder said, adding: "There is not even one day of peace but instead a worsening of terrorism."

It was not clear who had asked for the Cairo meeting. PLO officials in Tunis said that it was Mr. Rabin and that he had asked President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt to arrange it. But a senior Israeli official said the session had already been talked about as a logical next step when the prime minister met with Mr. Mubarak two and a half weeks ago in Alexandria, Egypt.

"The main point on the agenda is to agree on terms like the levels of the working teams," the official said. "Let's not forget that since the signing, nothing has happened. You need this. We have to treat this as a working meeting of two parties to the negotiations."

Various immediate demands —

the PLO's for an Israeli release of Palestinian prisoners and Israel's for tighter Palestinian controls on extremist violence — also seemed likely.

But no attempt to portray the Cairo gathering as somehow the diplomatic equivalent of a labor-management bargaining session could negate its seminal nature. No one who remembers Mr. Rabin's discomfort as he stood near Mr. Arafat on the White House lawn could dismiss this as merely another meeting. Sworn enemies for decades will be cloistered together, possibly for hours, and no one can safely guess the results.

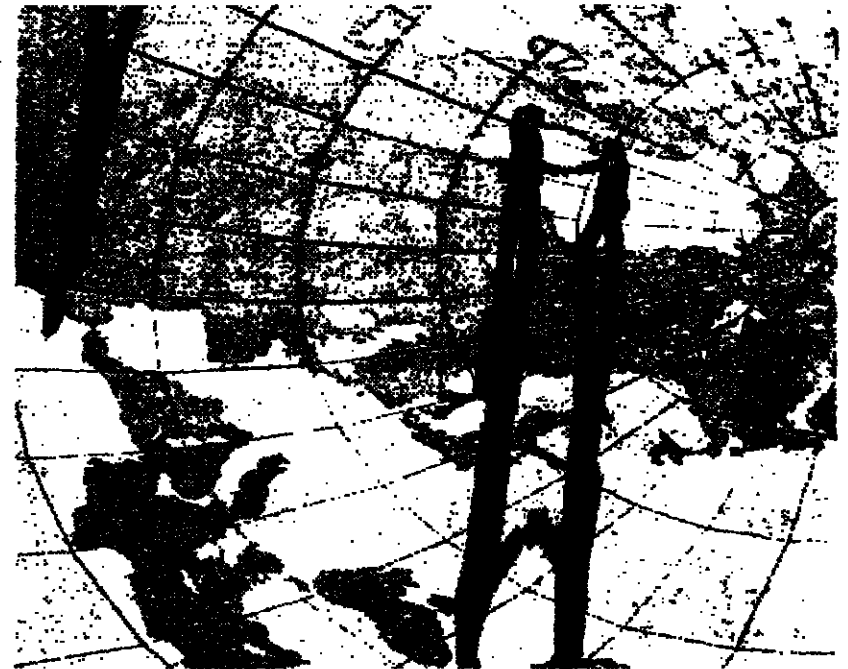
As an added symbolic flourish, the get-together comes on two important anniversaries: the surprise Egyptian and Syrian attack on Israel that started the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, and the assassination of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt by

Islamic extremists in Cairo two years after he signed a peace treaty with the Israelis.

■ Clinton-Assad Meeting  
A meeting between President Bill Clinton and President Hafez Assad of Syria would help the Middle East peace process. Farouk Shara, the Syrian foreign minister, said Tuesday, Reuters reported from Washington.

"I would welcome the opportunity when President Clinton and President Assad can meet," Mr. Shara said. "I think such a meeting, if it takes place, would help very much in the peace process." Mr. Shara was in Washington for talks with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, the first Washington meeting between such high-level diplomats of the two countries in 19 years.

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Asia Is Coming Up Fast

While the world's rich countries are sunk in gloom about their prospects for economic growth, Asia — except for Japan — is booming. In the United States the economy is expanding just fast enough to move unemployment very slowly downward. Western Europe and Japan are dramatically worse off, sunk in recession. But the poor countries of Asia are getting less poor very rapidly.

not, unfortunately, universal. Most of Africa is growing slowly, and, per capita, many of those countries are sliding backward. In Latin America, as always, the gains are sometimes spectacular but in general uneven. The really rapid growth is concentrated along the Asian side of the Pacific rim.

Forward Into Democracy

Tolerance Is Required

The world exhales in relief when Boris Yeltsin's hard-line opponents ended a 13-day standoff and, hands over heads, shuffled down the steps of Russia's parliament building to surrender. Yet President Yeltsin's dramatic victory is merely a prelude to a more complex task: to fashion a genuinely democratic coalition that includes not only his reformist allies but his nonviolent critics, who question the course he is charting.

An Immense Struggle

There could have been no more dramatic demonstration of the cliff's-edge intensity of Boris Yeltsin's effort to remake Russia than the weekend war in the heart of Moscow. In full view of CNN's faithful cameras, one could see the forces of reform and democracy locked in symbolic but real and bloody combat with old-line Communist "reds," fascist-minded, nationalist, anti-Semitic "browns" and other bitter-enders. Their struggle made it easy to understand how difficult President Yeltsin's path has been — and remains.

Other Comment

Yeltsin's Poisoned Victory

Ruslan Khasbulatov and Alexander Rutskoi sought conflict, even battle; but the dead lie at Boris Yeltsin's feet. So great are their numbers that they could become a symbol hanging over his political future.

than had been thought. He can no longer think of holding free elections in December. To do so would hardly be honest after his banning of extremist parties and newspapers.

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May This Be the Last Gasp of Russia's Communists

By Richard Pipes

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Now begins the arduous task of reconciling the Russian nation and building a democratic state on the rubble of communism. The prospects, for success look better than at any time since the abdication of Czar Nicholas II in March 1917.

their country's lost superpower status — and only 4.1 percent believed that the country was surrounded by external enemies.

was a foregone conclusion — except for two unpredictable factors: Mr. Yeltsin's personality and the armed forces' loyalty.

Give Russians Time to Work Out Their Course

By A. M. Roenthal

NEW YORK — The day Boris Yeltsin climbed up on that tank a couple of years ago, the West cheered for joy, and made a great human and political error. It is embarrassing to think about now, it was so intellectually and politically correct, so we don't.

dictatorship, had decades of transition time to build a new society — plus huge amounts of Western aid.

This Rhetoric About Clashing Civilizations Can Only Hurt Asia

By Gerald Segal

LONDON — In the post-Cold War confusion, a variety of grand notions are floating about, all of them confused. First it was a "new world order"; now it is "the clash of civilizations," as popularized by Samuel Huntington.

America remains vital for the export-led growth strategies of East Asia. Some East Asians appear to have shrinking trade surpluses with the United States. But in many cases protection has merely been shifted into China and the trade diverted into Chinese exports to North America.

protectionism and ethnocentrism threaten to get out of hand. While British officials sing the praises of an open international economy, some French officials have been suggesting that "Anglo-Saxons" are joining with Asians to ruin European civilization.

A Guide to 'Deliberative Democracy'

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — You are an American and you feel (a) better about the Clinton health care plan, (b) worse about Somalia, (c) confused about NAFTA or (d) all of the above? If you pick (d), you mirror your times and Daniel Yankelovich's assessment of American public opinion after the Cold War.

If the health care campaign is off to a good start and NAFTA is still up for grabs, Somalia has become a case study of what Yankelovich and Mr. Immerwahr call "the sad truth that the foreign policy community has little or no idea about engaging the public under new post-Cold War conditions."

China and Vietnam. Asians are deeply divided by nationalism, already the source of myriad conflicts. As China grows stronger, Japan grows more wary, and the potential for conflict develops.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Her Majesty's Ram

MALTA — Her Majesty's mighty twin-screw torpedo ram Polyphemus arrived last week from Suda Bay, flying a long white pennant that was about three times the length of the ship.

1943: At Pearl Harbor

HONOLULU — [From our New York edition:] A Pacific war strategy conference has been held at Pacific Fleet headquarters here by the three top-ranking Navy commanders, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, announced tonight [Oct. 4], that Admiral Ernest I. King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet, and Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the South Pacific Area, have returned to their headquarters "after conferences at Pearl Harbor." The meeting undoubtedly shaped definite strategy for increasing the weight and tempo of offensive blows against Japan.

1918: British Advances

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES — Armies of British forge onward through the wilderness, reaching after the Hun with a long and steady arm. From the flats of Flanders, along the Ambers ridge — keeping a firm eye on Lille — beyond Lens, hidden amid the slag heaps and broken pitheads of the coal fields, emerge...

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OPINION

Denmark in 1943 Speaks to All in 1993

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — In this century — "this terrible century," Hannah Arendt called it — the world has experienced inhumanity on an unprecedented scale.

farmhouses and other shelters on the coast. From there fishermen took them to Sweden.

The rescue of the Danish Jews deserves a special place in the annals of humanitarian deeds.

Mr. Weisskopf was brought from Hitler's Germany to Copenhagen in the early 1930s by Niels Bohr, the great Danish physicist.

people in distress, risking persecution by the occupying forces.

Hannah Arendt called the Danish story "suave." Elsewhere in occupied Europe — France is a notorious example — some local authorities cooperated with the Nazis in rounding up Jews and transporting them to death camps.

But Mr. Weisskopf made a point of saying that Denmark was not the only "example of collective decency" under Nazi occupation.

So the Danish rescue was more than a testament to Denmark. It was a collaboration of decent human beings beyond national borders, dedicated to fight together against murderous persecution and destruction.

Delamano League, discusses the Danish rescue in detail. It warns correctly that not many of us would meet the test of decency as Mr. Duckwitz and so many Danes did — which is why their courage deserves remembrance.

What does this memory of courage in the face of bestiality say to us today? It raises the question of where the voices of decency are among the world's leaders to condemn the first calculated mass murder of a religious group in Europe since the Holocaust.

It takes no physical courage to speak out against the horror this time. Slobodan Milosevic, who aroused the Serbs to kill in the name of ethnic purity, does not occupy London or Paris or Washington.

I think a voice of moral authority might have made the difference. Andrei Sakharov, if he had lived, would surely have spoken out against the genocide in Bosnia, the rape and murder of human beings because of their religion.

Turn Back the Campus Stadium's Clock

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Big-time American football, for which the brittle human body is unsuited, flourishes on campuses, where it is inappropriate.

Now the college football industry claims that the end of civilization as we have known it is nigh. Why? Because shrinking budgets, which often expand reasonableness, and laws requiring equity for women's athletics have produced a rule restricting the number of

MEANWHILE

football scholarships to 88, and next year to 85. Until 30 years ago, scholarships were unlimited and some schools gave more than 130.

Eighty-five might seem sufficient for teams that field only eleven students at a time, but Ray Goff, head coach at Georgia, says fewer scholarships mean less talent, more fumbles, more penalties, fewer fans and — coming to the point — fewer dollars.

When college football first flourished it was unlike today's contests between vast throngs of players, some with narrow specialties (third-down-and-short-yardage blockers, etc.).

players, with minute divisions of labor, is explained in a new book, "Reading Football: How the Popular Press Created an American Spectacle," by Michael Oriard, formerly of the Kansas City Chiefs, currently of Oregon State University's English Department.

As American football developed from rugby, blending elegance and violence into contact ballet, the seminal change was abandonment of rugby's "offside" rule that prevented any teammate from preceding the ball carrier downfield.

At first, coaching during a game — even walking up and down the sidelines — was forbidden as unsportsmanlike. When in 1921 Coach Bob Zuppke of Illinois invented the offensive huddle, referees joined huddles when substitutes entered the game, to prevent sneaky coaching.

Waiter Camp, the Yale player and coach and a businessman (head of the New Haven Clock Company), dominated football's formative years. He wanted brains to matter more than mere muscle — the brains of coaches. Coaches would mold the raw material of players into teams modeled on that supposed paradigm of efficiency, the mod-

ern corporation. Football would train America's corporate elite.

Here are the New York Herald's headlines about the 1892 defeat of coach Arthur Cumnock's Harvard team by Mr. Camp's Yale boys: "Most Scientific Football Battle on Record — It Was a Contest Between Coaches — Walter Camp and His Colleagues Worsted Arthur Cumnock in the Style of Play They Had Hammered Into Their Apt and Willing Pupils."

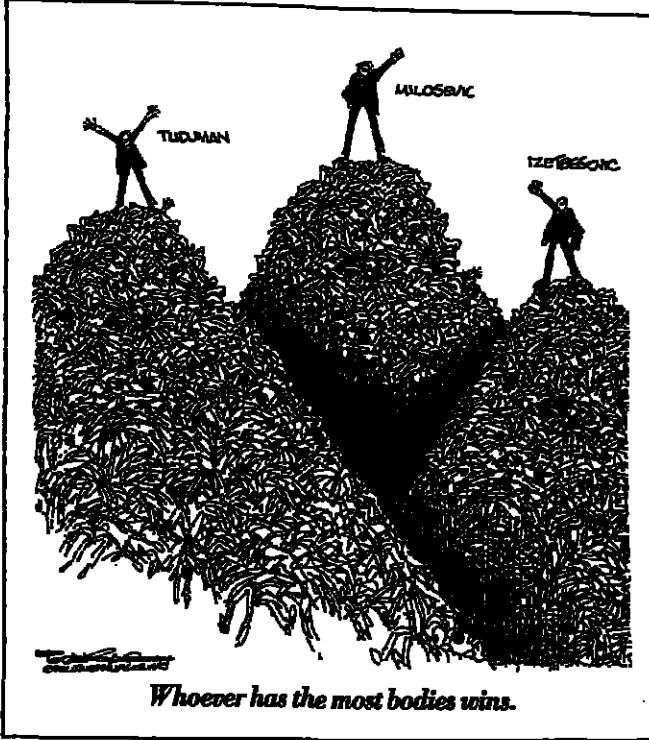
Today's coaches, wired to talk to lieutenants high in the stands, stalk the sidelines like Napoleon at Austerlitz, and with about as many troops and as much modesty, being "scientific" and the center of attention.

As usual, attempted improvements have made matters worse. Football improves legislation a two-stage (in 1964 and 1975) transition to unlimited substitutions. This has meant unlimited opportunities for coaches to fuss and fiddle with each play.

We conservatives are constantly lectured about the impossibility of "turning back the clock." Such lectures come from people whose interests are threatened by the idea of a superior and recoverable past.

Suppose colleges returned to severe limits on substitution, with many players playing both offense and defense. Colleges could cut scholarship costs, coaches might stop their General Patton imitations and recede into the background, and if some LSU fans were unrecruited to this, there would still be the NFL alternative, "only one hour away, interstate all the way."

Washington Post Writers Group



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

War Crimes Tribunal

On Sept. 15 the UN General Assembly elected judges of the international tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the first international criminal court since the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials after World War II.

Yet the advantages of creating an international criminal jurisdiction must not be underestimated. It would be a success if only 10 or 50 of the hundreds or thousands of persons who have committed serious crimes in the region over the past two years were punished.

Now that the tribunal has been formed, the great and small potential criminals, the government in Belgrade, the Bosnian Serb leaders, and the numerous "Rambo's" who have been allowed to murder, rape, pillage and torture without fear of punishment in Bosnia's lawless jungle are now deprived of future certainty.

And if the political climate in Serbia were to change, a future democratic government might consider it opportune to hand over wanted criminals to the UN tribunal. This delayed victory would afford little satisfaction to the victims of this war.

CARSTEN HOLLWEG, Bonn.

An Islamic Defense

Regarding "Another Despotism Creeds to Infiltrate the West" (Opinion, Sept. 9) by Clare Hollingworth:

The claim that the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's orders to Muslims everywhere to assassinate Salman Rushdie, the British writer, "provided the catalyst for an Islamic revival" is nonsense.

As to the assertion that "Christians living in Islamic countries are subject to the laws of the Koran — hence the recent flogging of an Anglican bishop in Sudan," that country has denied that the alleged flogging ever happened.

Fundamentalists who strive to carry out the basic teachings and laws of Islam by means of Dawaa (preaching and advice) are not the extremists who resort to violence to impose their narrow views on others.

Yet, this distinction is systematically blurred in the Western media. The media treat extremist factions in Christianity and Judaism with a benevolence that is no match for the anger and fury directed at the most moderate of Islamists.

Roots of Health Care

Regarding "The Health-Care Plan: A Defining Moment of Clinton's Presidency" (Sept. 25):

R. W. Apple Jr. is mistaken when he suggests that national health insurance is a creation of the left — "socialized medicine" whose "roots lie in the New Deal, the Fair Deal and the [British] Beveridge plan of 1941."

Compulsory sickness insurance was adopted first in 1883 in Germany under Bismarck, the enemy of the socialists. The first sickness insurance program in Britain was fathered by David Lloyd George, a Liberal, and passed in 1911.

Let us hope that simplistic notions of right and left can be kept out of the U.S. debate.

CHRIS G. PETROW, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Who Scaped First

Regarding "Overdoing It in Paris" (Opinion, Sept. 27):

The editorial describing the current French fashion in Yankee-bashing was timely. Most disturbing was the remark by the filmmaker Bertrand Tavernier before the European Parliament: "We cannot allow the Americans to treat us in the way they dealt with the Redskins."

Mr. Tavernier should be informed that the taking of bounty permits (scalping) was introduced to the "Indian" nations of the American Northwest by the French.

DAVID AMORY LOWN, New York.

Every time France dares to disagree with the United States in a conflict of interest, American journalists accuse France of arrogance, chauvinism and selfishness.

May one suggest that the U.S. administration is so accustomed to submission in its dealings with foreign partners, especially in the Western world, that the least attempt at independence is viewed as perversity or insanity?

J. de la FERRIERE, Paris.

Two Chinese Realities

Regarding "Olympics 2000: Forget the Politics and Listen to China's Case" (Sept. 23) by Robert Barnett:

Mr. Barnett is right to portray China as a nation that seeks to foster the well-being of its peoples while steering them "from the autarchical egalitarianism of Mao into a Deng-sponsored market orientation that doubled national productivity from 1979 to 1989."

PETER G. STRAVRIDES, Geneva.

Clamping down in Moscow Escalation in Somalia Chinese nuclear testing No progress in Bosnia Violence in the Middle East

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STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

In English Opera, the Guard Changes

By John Rockwell  
New York Times Service

LONDON — This is a city of tradition and continuity, but the autumn of 1993 is shaping up as a time of sometimes smooth, occasionally bumpy transition in London's classical-music life.

There is an entirely new administrative and artistic team at the English National Opera; a new opera director at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, and new "principals," or directors, at both the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music.

The English National Opera is London's domestic company, devoted to British opera and artists and to foreign operas sung in English. During the go-go 1980s, the ENO rode high, buoyed by a newly affluent young public and critically acclaimed for its innovative stagings.

The company was run by Peter Jonas as general director, Mark Elder as music director and David Pountney as director of productions, and a triumphant troika they made.

Or did until 1991, when things began to sour. It was in that year that all three said they would leave the company this summer, to be succeeded by Dennis Marks, the head of music programs of the BBC, as general director and the conductor Sian Edwards, 34, as music director.

That made the old regime lame ducks, but worse, the recession combined to undercut government and private financial support and the ability of the company's young public to sustain its level of attendance.

Marks now places the deficit at nearly \$5 million. But there was another problem: a gradual disenchantment with the zippy production style Pountney had overseen.

Marks, determined not to besmirch his predecessors, said carefully that "there was not a falling off of quality, but a change in the context and the audience's attitude to the work."

For him, a striking, deconstructionist, concept-driven production of a standard opera may attract critical and public sup-



Sian Edwards, new music director at the English National Opera.

port its first season, maybe even its second, but then people lose interest and the box office drops sharply. "You budget a contemporary opera for two seasons, but for 'Don Giovanni' or 'Der Rosenkavalier' you budget for 20 years, and that's the problem facing us now," he said.

The need to restore the core repertoire with productions with a shelf life means at least a couple of new productions each season of standard works — warhorses, if you will.

Such thinking helps explain the decision to make the first new staging of the debut season, which, of course, was planned largely by the Jonas team — "La Bohème."

Not that critical response guarantees anything, but Steven Pimlott's "Bohème" production, as well as Edwards's conducting, were greeted guardedly by the London press.

Most critics found the idea of a loftlike set and the four acts played without intermission awkward, and the conducting

sounded to them alternately loud and sentimental.

By the sixth performance, however, things had settled more satisfactorily into place. Certainly Edwards's orchestral brushness seemed like a plausible metaphor for youthful high spirits.

The casting made statements of its own. The importation of an American Mimi, Roberta Alexander, raised English eyebrows, but she justified the choice with a typically reserved, sensitive performance.

Even more noteworthy was the Rodolfo, John Hudson, who was singing his first major part anywhere. Hudson is just the sort of young, extremely talented British singer Marks and Edwards would like to cultivate.

"The most important thing I want to develop here is the singing," Edwards said backstage after "Bohème." "In the last 10 years there's been less attention to building up the singers; they preferred a small ensemble and bringing in lots of different

people. My idea is to have up to 25 in the company, more if we can afford it."

Marks has decided not to replace Pountney. Instead, he has created a new Department of Artistic Administration and Dramaturgy and hired Gus Mostaert, a Dutch opera administrator and stage director with considerable experience in Britain, to run it.

"David fitted the director of production job for himself like a Saville Row suit," Marks said. "It was molded to his body. You can't buy a house style off the peg."

Over at the Royal Opera, there is a greater continuity because Jeremy Isaacs remains the overall director, overseeing the Royal Opera, the Royal Ballet and the Royal Birmingham Ballet (formerly Sadler's Wells).

Still, with the choice of Nicholas Payne, who spent a decade as director of the highly regarded Opera North in Leeds, Isaacs has hired himself a knowing professional to run the opera company.

GIVEN an even longer lead time in the planning of opera casts with international stars, Payne has inherited a considerable amount of advance planning.

The major item was the decision to perform all of Verdi's operas over the rest of the decade, concentrated in festivals at the end of each season. But that decision is one he backs wholeheartedly.

Otherwise, he hopes to reinvigorate Wagner. "Over the last few years we've been very bad in this country at staging Wagner," he said. "It's just been sort of drag, when you think of Chéreau at Bayreuth or Herbert Wernicke in Brussels."

To rectify that lack, he's doing a complete new "Ring" staged by Richard Jones between the beginning of next season and the fall of 1995.

He would also like to reassert Covent Garden's claims to the English-opera repertoire that is also part of Marks's plans over at the London Coliseum, where the ENO performs.

"We are London's 'international' opera house, but it's a fact that most of the great British operas were first performed here," Payne said. "I think that's a legacy that we shouldn't allow to pass out of our hands."

MILAN FASHION



Emporio Armani vest in Indonesian print, left, and crochet shawl over vest and pants.

Beyond Minimal: Armani

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Is it possible to be more minimalist than Giorgio Armani? Italy's less-is-more designers have been presenting spare wares, while Armani himself ran ahead of the pack and showed where we go from here.

His Emporio Armani show — his main line is yet to come — was about pretty-woman dressing in a modern way. Using a palette of sand and cream, touched with watery aquamarine or peach, the maestro of minimalism turned decorator. On a long slim dress, its skirt a waft of beige chiffon, came a cuff of crochet lace, and a pinwheel pendant made from seashells.

The lace effect came as cobweb-line shawls, as an edging at midriff and cuff, or as a gauzy skirt. The decoration was so refined, so subtle and so delicately done, that it was hard to take in the fact that the designer who had once stripped suits of all extras including collars, was adding things on.

And glory be Armani, king of the pantsuit, produced appealing skirts — mostly long and soft, occasionally short, flattering to the knee. Modern alternatives to the long jackets were high-length tunics or brief vests with a tiny tassel quivering at midspine. All the clothes were layered, often over fluid, wide pants.

In the rest of Milan, minimalism rules the runways. Even at Cenny, a former furnace of steamy dressing, the show Tuesday was cool and simple with white crepe tunics over soft pants and the slip dress, long or short, the big statement. They went with elongated veils or fluttering coats to the calf. Even the colors — shell pink, mint green and pale blue, sometimes in candy stripes — had a seashore freshness. Donatella Girombelli, taking her runway bow, wore the long coat over loose tunic and pants that were stars of the show.

Not a tunic of decoration fancied up by Jil Sander's stitches on natural linen sweaters and diagonal pleats on a white linen apron dress. Sander made a virtue of plainness, but she is one of the last designers still to feel bullish about menswear and her group of tailored pants and vests in gray suiting looked stern indeed.

For minimalism taken next, but also soft and feminine, there is Zoran, the American-based designer who showed his line in Milan. He mixed cocktails of fabrics and textures and super-sleek colors, to give an edge to the simplest clothes — say an egg-white stiff organza top over a layer of floppy white chiffon, with the chiffon pants given an underlying sparkle of lamé. Liquid satin flowed across the body, but it was Zoran's handling of the stiffer fabrics — like a cloud-gray organza tunic — that seemed exceptional.

Krizia sent out a simple, strong collection. The theme was China, which meant pigtails and Mao

jackets. But the beauty of the show was its play on textures and the sense that Krizia, which had seemed to lose its way, had returned to its knitwear roots. There was a feel for ecology in beige fabrics and rough-woven textures — made into long knitted tunics over pants. Necklines slipping off the shoulder, coats floating downward and knitted dresses slithering to the ankle all had an easy feel.

The Chinese theme got a bit heavy-handed at night with Mao jackets in fancy fabrics. But the designer Mariuccia Mandelli had caught something modern in the simplicity and plainness of the Chinese uniform. Prada also had a Chinese influence: ink-blue, woven-linen Mao jackets. They and Prada's signature unadorned knits were the strongest pieces in a show that tried too hard to be avant-garde.

The downtown star featured transparent black dresses — useful for a funeral in a bordello. Good pieces were the revival of the safari jacket and slip dresses in linen, knit or foam-white panne velvet. The show had its effect with an aggressive innocence, but it seemed like a cult ritual for the initiated.

GLAMOROUS editor's event was the party given by the editors of Vogue for the photographer Steven Meisel, who is a cult figure. Versace, Ferré and Valentino were all drawn to the gallery to view Meisel's revealing portraits. They included Boy George, John Galliano and a nude study of Donatella Versace (the designer's sister).

A China-clay-white knit dress with a cappuccino coat on Laura Biagiotti's runway celebrated a marriage of Oriental and Italian talents. Biagiotti's luxurious, feminine and streamlined castanets were the stars of a show that was watched by a contingent from Inner Mongolia. Biagiotti has signed an exceptional deal with China International Trust & Investment Corp. Apart from those spare cashmere, the collection was anti-minimalist; sweaters fringed with gold bangles, dangling tassels of macramé and white cotton dresses, tucked, frilled, decorated to the hilt and showing off all-Italian workmanship.

After spare clothes looking like a hangover cure, Valentino's Oliver collection came as a shock to the system. From the top of the lace berets to the soles of the lace high-top sneakers, not to mention the white lace hose in between, the show was a riot of decoration. Its base was naval tailoring teamed with surf-white full-sleeved organza blouses. An ocean of fussiness washed over the clothes: open-work crochet skirts, lace jabots, ripples of chiffon, pussycat bows and striped knits.

Taken apart, there were nice pieces. But what price supermodel Naomi Campbell in a striped bodysuit and seashell bra with matching sailor cap earning her fee by sitting out the show on a swing — until she took one turn down the runway with Valentino? Like they say, less is more.

David Hare Paints Broad Picture of England

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In an all-day, eight-hour sequence of tremendous power and ambition, David Hare has completed his "state of the nation" trilogy. It marks two great achievements: first, the creation at the National for the first time of a credible permanent company of character actors who can move from play to play with dexterity, and second, the ability of the National for the first time to examine the way we live on a broad political and social canvas such as has not been seen in the London theater these past 20 years.

So the good news is considerable; the bad news is that the plays function on a slender, pebble with the first far and away the best. This is "Racing Demon," first at the National in early 1990 and still unquestionably the best play seen there since Hare's "Pravda" five years earlier. Set in and around a contemporary South London inner-city parish, it tells of four clergymen in a world where shopkeepers no longer understand why crosses are sold with little men stuck to them. Hare's play deals with vicars up against a hostile and uncaring community, in much the same position to which Michael

Frayn relegated the architects and town planners of "Benedictus."

Here we have the Reverend Lionel Espy, played in the performance of his career by Oliver Ford Davies, a preacher so racked by inner doubt that he can no longer fulfill the job description by spreading a faith he has lost. Then there's a Bible-thumping zealot (Adam Kotz), more than half Elmer Gantry, a hearty cyclist (Adrian Scarborough) who believes that God works best on a sports field, and a suppressed and tortured gay (Michael Bryant) finally coiled by a Sunday scandal sheet in a taut echo of "Pravda."

All four clerics are answerable to the ineffably smooth Bishop of Southwark (Richard Pasco), who has decided that the church temporal and political is of more immediate importance than the church spiritual. The ensuing battle of wills and weaknesses takes on a Shavian power as the exploration of a massive failure of nerve within the Church of England. This is a play about shepherds who have lost the will to lead and sheep who have no desire to follow, but it is also about the way the modern church has become a ghastly, grinning parody of the politics it once managed to avoid. Not since the epilogue to "Saint Joan" have we had a moral thriller of such power about church versus state.

And so to the law: Hare's second play, "Murmuring Judges" (first seen in 1991), gives us not only judges but barristers, solicitors, convicts, jailers, corrupt detectives and lesser but more honest cops in a vast semidocumentary tapestry in a vast semidocumentary tapestry somewhere between "Detective Story" and an anglicized "Hill Street Blues." But it is a tapestry that unfortunately then unravels to reveal at its heart little more than the average plot of a cop show in its seventh season.

Hare has clearly done his homework; indeed, four researchers are credited on "The David Hare Trilogy" and their statistics are chilling. Only 3 percent of all crimes lead to a conviction, but if the percentage was any higher there would be nowhere to put the criminals anyway.

But the major disappointment here is the way that Hare's breadth of research has denied him depth of insight. What we end up with is the equivalent of a television Vox Pop.

And it is precisely the same journalistic problem that besets the new, last play in the sequence, "The Absence of War" is about yet another crisis of confidence, this one in the Labor Party engine room during the last general election.

John Thaw plays the Kinnock figure, a man whose tragedy it is to have made his party electable for the first time in decades and then to be seen as the one obstacle standing between the party and victory. Figures from the shadow cabinet are vaguely recognizable here, but Hare has his hero brought down by the cruelest of devices, the backfiring of a live television interview.

Like the priests in "Racing Demon," the politicians in "Absence of War" are destroyed by their own uncertainties. It is the absence of faith that we are faced with all through the trilogy, but only in this first play does Hare seem to care enough to give us great drama as well as cool debate. On the broad Olivier stage, however, Richard Eyre's fluent, fluid movement of his troops across Bob Crowley's often back-projected settings is a miracle of stage management.

The final irony of this Hare trilogy is that it should have been overtaken by one of the contemporary ills he foresees a decade ago in "Pravda": the takeover of the modern world by the tenets of journalism. "Racing Demon" is an old-fashioned moral debate that should have been instantly familiar to Shaw or Galsworthy, and none the worse for that. It is a broadsheet piece.

The other two plays are, however, tabloids. They rely for their major effects on instant snapshots grabbed behind the scenes, without the redeeming dramatic value of any clear purpose or overview. As a result, their characters become caricatures.

For all those caveats, however, do not be deterred from this Hare epic. It may not have many of the answers, but it asks all the right questions.

Simon (+), Garfunkel (-)

By Jon Pareles  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Paul Simon has come a long way since he and Art Garfunkel dissolved their duo in 1970. So far, in fact, that it has become nearly impossible to look back. The selling point for Simon's monthlong engagement at the Paramount, modestly titled "The Concert Event of a Lifetime" and charging up to \$100 a ticket, is the latest reunion of Simon and Garfunkel, performing their 1960s hits. But the Simon and Garfunkel songs are the only ones that begged for the perceptual haze of nostalgia.

Luckily, they were only part of a three-hour show that confirmed Simon's inspiration and ingenuity. Garfunkel turned out to be just one of a large supporting cast of Simon's collaborators and fellow singers, including Ladysmith Black Mambazo, the Mighty Clouds of Joy, Phoebe Snow and a remarkable band of American, African and Brazilian musicians. Steve Martin also turned up, with a comedy cameo that laid to rest the sweetly dated "59th Street Bridge Song (Feelin' Groovy)."

The main problem with the Simon and Garfunkel reunion was Garfunkel's absence. The duo performed nearly every song from "Simon and Garfunkel's Greatest Hits" (Columbia) along with their first hit (recorded as Tom and Jerry), "Hey Schoolgirl." But Garfunkel's voice, now frayed and more earthbound

than in the past, had to strain and sometimes failed to reach the pristine high notes of his old harmonies.

"Preserve your memories; they're all that's left you," Simon and Garfunkel sang in the concert's last song. That may be true for Simon and Garfunkel, but on his own, Simon has no need to live in the past.

'Dix' on Dix, Dance by Petit

By James Helme Sutcliffe

BERLIN — Probably nobody but Roland Petit would have a new ballet on the paintings, drawings and sketches of the German Expressionist artist Otto Dix (1891-1969), whose gloriously garish pictures of Berlin's subcultures during the Roaring 20s gave him the reputation of a modern Hogarth.

Certainly nobody but Petit, part choreographer, part storyteller, part social critic, part character actor, part consummate showman, would have strung together danced interpretations of 10 of Dix's most famous paintings about love, lust, sexual murder, war, flapper fashion, rape and the underworld of nightclub cabaret to form an amusing and convincing whole.

The result is "Dix" in 10 scenes lasting an unbroken hour and three-quarters, which had its successful world premiere at the Berlin State Opera last week. Danced by the superbly reconstituted opera ballet company under Michael Donard, the music was chosen from works of the evening, Asher Fisch, excellent conductor of the evening, Asher Fisch. Familiar tunes by Kurt Weill accompanied the tangoing "Modern Dance Couple"; "The Painter and His Model" and "Sailor With Whores"; Stravinsky's "Symphony in Three Movements" added

terror to "War," and Gunther Schuller's arrangement of the Charleston Rag accompanied Bettina Thiel in Dix's seductive "Anita Berber," one of his most famous paintings.

Music from Alban Berg's "Lulu" Suite — her seduction and murder by Jack the Ripper — allowed Steffi Scherzer and Raimondo Rebeck to dance out the Grand Guignol of the situation in "Sexual Murder," and Schoenberg gave "Brussels Hall of Mirrors" a suitably elusive musical quality.

Dix had been one of the artists represented in that infamous Nazi exhibition "Degenerate Art." Two of these works were in "Walpurgisnacht" with its livid-yellow child Hitler riding a witch piggyback and "Trenches," a sickeningly realistic portrayal of the horrors of World War I.

Josef Svoboda designed what looked like a huge crinkled canvas onto which Dix's paintings were projected, dividing the stage areas with gauze, which allowed the chorus line to disappear at the flick of a switch. It might have been this proximity of frivolous and serious elements that provoked a few audience members to boo. But Petit's new ballet caught the essence of Dix's style perfectly.

"Dix" remains in the Staatsoper repertoire until Oct. 31 and will be revived in May and June.

James Helme Sutcliffe is a Berlin-based critic and musician.

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# NASDAQ

**Tuesday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Close	Open
120	100	AAAI	0.00	0.00	10.00	120.00	100.00	110.00	110.00
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Scale figures are unofficial. Yearly high and low reflect the previous week plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend occurred, the price and volume are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, the listed information is based on the following:

- 1 - dividend rate of 100%
- 2 - dividend rate of 50%
- 3 - dividend rate of 25%
- 4 - dividend rate of 12.5%
- 5 - dividend rate of 6.25%
- 6 - dividend rate of 3.125%
- 7 - dividend rate of 1.5625%
- 8 - dividend rate of 0.78125%
- 9 - dividend rate of 0.390625%
- 10 - dividend rate of 0.1953125%
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- 84 - dividend rate of 0.



# THE FUTURE OF PRIVATIZATION *in* EUROPE

PARIS · NOVEMBER 9-10 · 1993

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Prime Minister of France

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**Anthony Carlisle**

Chief Executive, Dewe Rogerson Limited, London.

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**David Holmes**

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Director of Privatization, Hungarian State Holding Company, Budapest.

**Bessel Kok**

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**Abel Matutes**

Commissioner for Transport & Energy Policy, European Commission.

**The Rt Hon Francis Maude**

Head of Global Privatization, Morgan Stanley International, and former Financial Secretary to the Treasury, UK.

**Edgar McCarthy**

Director of Sales & Marketing, PowerGen plc.

**Alessandro Ovi**

Director of International Relations, IRI, Rome.

**Michel Pébereau**

Chairman, Banque Nationale de Paris.

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Executive Director, Goldman Sachs International Limited, London.

**Luigi Spaventa**

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**Peter Sutherland**

Director-General, GATT.

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Professor, London Business School.

**Daniel K. Tarullo**

Assistant Secretary of State for Economic & Business Affairs, USA.

**Robert M. Worcester**

Chairman, Market & Opinion Research International Ltd (MORI), London.

**Salvatore Zecchini**

Assistant Secretary-General, OECD, Paris.

Co-sponsored by the International Herald Tribune, Goldman Sachs International Limited and Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, the conference will take place at the Inter-Continental Hotel in Paris on November 9-10, 1993.

For full details, contact Jane Benney at:  
Tel: (44-71) 836-4802; Fax: (44-71) 836-0717.

**Herald** INTERNATIONAL **Tribune**®

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post



# NYSE

## Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	100.00	+0.25
MSFT	45.00	+0.10
ORCL	35.00	+0.15
INTL	25.00	+0.05
DISC	15.00	+0.02
WALD	10.00	+0.01
AMZN	5.00	+0.05
GOOG	3.00	+0.02
MSFT	45.00	+0.10
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TRIB INDEX

MARKETS

Members of the  
Global Call It System

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Continued on Page 16

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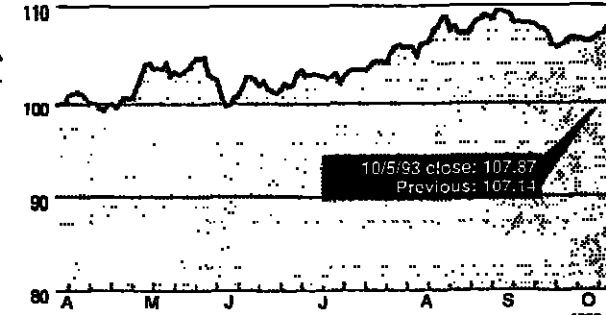
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THE TRIB INDEX: 107.87

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investible stocks from 20 countries...



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Includes weights and closing/opening prices.

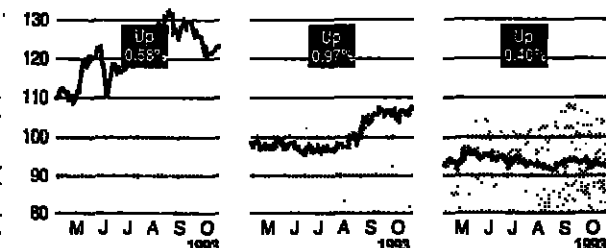


Table titled 'Industrial Sectors' with columns for sector, price, and change. Includes Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services, Capital Goods, Raw Materials, Consumer Goods, and Miscellaneous.

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to...

Surplus In Tokyo Increases By 7.4%

By Steven Brill. TOKYO—Washington hoped a strong yen would depress Japan's huge trade surplus and create jobs in America...

The strong yen, which has surged nearly one-fifth in value against the dollar this year, is cutting into Japanese exports...

Whatever measures are introduced, however, they will be insufficient, he said. See SURPLUS, Page 15

Box Office or Front Line? Movie Receipts Illuminate Trade War

By Barry James. PARIS—With the opening here this month of two blockbuster movies, one French and one American...

A French appeal said American companies seek to conquer a market they already dominate.

movie industry, is leading the campaign. 'We want to convince our European partners and later the American negotiators that only an excluding clause, which removes audiovisual works from GATT principles...

EC Takes a Seat on the Aisle

MONS. Belgium—EC culture ministers agreed Tuesday that the Community must be allowed to take specific action to protect its television and film industries from a Hollywood onslaught.

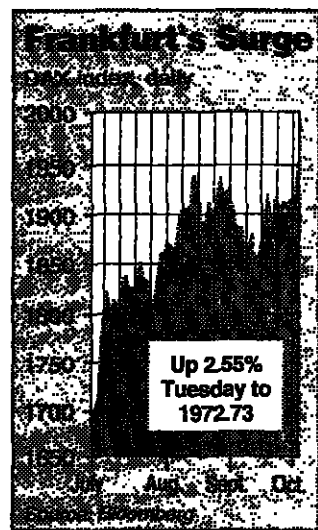
The ministers, however, stopped short of backing a so-called cultural exception that is favored by France and the European film industry that would exempt the industries altogether from world free-trade rules.

German Stocks Gain in Price and Global Reach

By Brandon Mitchener. FRANKFURT—While the rest of Germany began the week singing unification blues, its biggest stock market was busy breaking records amid an atmosphere of euphoria.

The rise in German stocks was primarily attributed to the end of conflict in Moscow streets and positive corporate news. But some stock brokers said a "new era" in the internationalization of German equity investments further contributed to the buoyant mood.

More than 40 German companies have shares listed outside Germany, but Daimler-Benz is the first to list its shares on the New York exchange, the world's largest. Daimler-Benz shares, traded in the form of American depository receipts, began trading in New York at \$47 but lost a little ground during the day, closing at \$46.75.



MEDIA MARKETS

In Megadeals of the '90s, None Dare Call It Synergy

LOS ANGELES—It is the kind of multibillion-dollar bidding war not seen since the go-go 1980s: two big cable television companies fighting to buy Paramount Communications Inc., an entertainment empire that includes professional sports teams, book publishing houses and the last major independent movie studio in America.

Behind this duel between Viacom Inc. and QVC Network Inc. also lies the 1980s conventional wisdom that bigger is better in the media business. "Synergy" they called it in the 1980s, when Time and Warner were courting, Sony was eyeing Columbia, and Matsushita was wooing MCA.

As in a good marriage, each partner would bring qualities that when combined would magically create something better than either could achieve alone.

Still, the current Paramount chase seems to offer evidence that the 1980s lesson for the 1990s is: Whatever the grand strategy, do not call it synergy.

Frank J. Biondi Jr., chief executive of Viacom, said his company has avoided using the word "synergy" as the justification for pursuing Paramount because the big media mergers of the past have not yet demonstrated much alchemy.

The megamedia companies of the 1980s are still struggling to justify their conglomerations, and it may take years before most of these companies realize significant new revenue or profit from their alliances.

Entertainment industry analysts and media specialists said that most of the 1980s megamergers had been hampered by clashing corporate cultures, the huge debt needed to finance the deals and the big new bureaucracies that slow decision-making.

"If you do a cost-benefit analysis you probably would conclude that it was not worth going through all the trouble and aggravation to merge," said Harold Vogel, a media analyst with Merrill Lynch.

Time Warner Inc., for example, which was created in a \$14 billion merger in 1989, has exhibited little in the way of synergy, mainly because of infighting among its units.

Its HBO cable network and Warner Brothers studio are downright hostile toward one another, continually bickering over the

See MEDIA, Page 17

VW Said to Want A Slimmer SEAT

MADRID—Volkswagen AG will insist on a major slimming down of SEAT, its Spanish unit, when its chairman, Ferdinand Piëch, meets with Spanish government ministers this week, industry sources said.

Mr. Piëch is to meet with Industry Minister Juan Manuel Eguizar and Deputy Prime Minister Narcis Serra on Thursday, sources at SEAT said. Mr. Piëch also is to meet with leaders of the regional government in Catalonia, where SEAT has two plants.

The meetings were arranged after SEAT Chairman Juan Antonio Diaz Alvarez resigned last week in the wake of Volkswagen's rejection of his restructuring plan for SEAT.

Speculation has emerged this week that the Spanish and Catalan governments might take stakes in SEAT and that such a move would be welcomed by Volkswagen.

When Volkswagen acquired SEAT from the state holding company Instituto Nacional de Industria in 1986, INI agreed to absorb SEAT's debt of about 220 billion pesetas (\$1.68 billion).

Volkswagen has said it had not made any decision yet on how SEAT was to be restructured.

But, according to Spanish press reports quoting SEAT board members, Volkswagen's plans for its Spanish unit include closing its Zona Franca plant in the Barcelona area and cutting most of its 11,000 workers.

Industry sources in Frankfurt

German Metal Strikes

West German metal workers are expected to stage numerous spontaneous warning strikes soon in reaction to the recent cancellation of wage contracts by employers, Horst Wagner, the Berlin-Brandenburg regional leader of the union IG Metall, said Tuesday, according to a Reuters report from Berlin.

He said the union wanted to maintain peace before the beginning of new negotiations, but he added that strikes could not be ruled out after the "employers' frontal attack." The union said that around 500 workers at Alcatel SEL AG in Berlin had put down their tools Tuesday for several hours.

Under the plan, the SEAT name—which stands for Sociedad Española de Automóviles de Turismo SA—would be the only part of the company to survive in its present form, according to the daily.

Also to be discussed at the meetings is a successor to Mr. Diaz Alvarez. According to sources at Volkswagen, a decision has already been made, and his successor is expected to be a Spanish national who is close to Volkswagen's production director, José Ignacio López de Arriortua.

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REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK (SUISSE) SA advertisement. Features a large image of a globe and text describing the bank's services, including global capital ratios, client service, and a list of international branches.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table containing various financial data including Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and Forward Rates for various currencies and interest rates.

Handwritten Arabic text: سكو من الأصل



MARKET DIARY

Earnings Worries Batter Chip Makers

NEW YORK — A plunge in semiconductor stocks pulled most U.S. market measures lower on Tuesday.

Advanced Micro Devices Inc. released lower-than-expected quarterly results, arousing concern.

The AMD results signal that some of the momentum in semiconductor "is lost," said William Milton, an analyst with Brown Brothers Harriman.

The S&P semiconductor index, one of the biggest gainers so far this year, appreciating more than 75 percent, closed down 8.38, or just over 4 percent, at 198.34.

Selling of AMD spilled over into other microprocessor makers.

Fearing that a semiconductor slowdown means that orders from computer companies are slowing, investors also sold personal computer and workstation stocks.

Compaq Computer Corp. lost 1 1/4 to 37 1/2 and Sun Microsystems Inc. slipped 3/4 to 22 1/4.

The semiconductor group is considered by many analysts as crucial to the health of the high-technology sector of the market, without which key market averages are considered unlikely to post significant new highs in the remaining months of 1993.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing rose 3/4 to 10 3/4 after a rating upgrade from Prudential Securities.

Scars, Roebuck & Co. gained 1 1/4 to 57 1/4 in a retail sector bolstered by a Johnson Redbook report of strong September sales.

Declining common stocks outnumbered advancing issues by a narrow margin on the New York Stock Exchange, where trading was heavy with 594.6 million shares changing hands.

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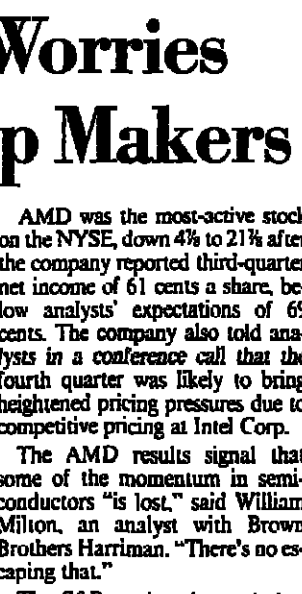
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The Dow Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average 1993

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Most Active.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for AMEX Most Active.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Diary.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for Amex Diary.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NASDAQ Diary.

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. for Dow Jones Averages.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for Standard & Poor's Indexes.

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Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for Dow Jones Bond Averages.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for AMEX Stock Index.

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Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for Market Sales.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for NYSE Odd-Lot Trading.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for S&P 100 Index Options.

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. for NYSE Diary.

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German Exchanges to Merge

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Börse AG said it planned to merge with Deutsche Terminbörse GmbH on Jan. 1 in order to integrate the securities and fixed-income markets with the futures and options market.

It said the move was necessary to improve the German stock exchange's competitiveness with other European exchanges in view of the European single market.

Deutsche Börse AG said that the "personal capacity will not only be streamlined but the Deutsche Börse group efficiency will be improved" as a result of the merger.

QVC Says It Has Financing for Bid

NEW YORK (AP) — The cable shopping channel operator that is trying to break up Viacom Inc. said Tuesday it has lined up financing for its offer to buy Viacom Inc. stock.

QVC Network Inc. said it delivered to Viacom a letter of intent for \$4 billion in financing in support of its \$9.5 billion cash and stock offer for the prized studio owner and publishing powerhouse.

It said the letters include loan commitments for \$1 billion in million each and previously disclosed commitments for \$1 billion in equity financing from the cable companies, Comcast Corp. and Liberty Media Inc. The financing commitments would apparently be more than enough to pay for the \$3.56 billion cash portion of QVC's offer.

BP and Shell to Develop Mars Field

HOUSTON (Combined Dispatches) — Shell Oil Co. and BP America said Tuesday that they plan to develop the Mars oil and gas field, which Shell says is the largest Gulf of Mexico discovery in the past 20 years.

Shell says the largest Gulf of Mexico discovery in the past 20 years, which is aimed at recovering 500 million barrels of oil equivalent. Shell owns 71.5 percent of the Mars field, which was discovered in 1989, while BP owns the rest.

Production should begin in late 1996 and is expected to reach a peak rate of about 100,000 barrels per day of oil and 110 million cubic feet per day of natural gas, Shell said.

Cap Cities and Hearst in Cable Deal

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Capital Cities/ABC Inc. and Hearst Corp., co-owners of ESPN2, have agreed with the country's largest cable system that will give a significant boost to the new all-sports channel.

Tele-Communications Inc. will make ESPN2, which made its debut on Sunday, available to its 10.4 million cable homes. Capital Cities/ABC and Hearst have now reached agreement for ESPN2 with the 20 largest cable system operators, reaching 98 percent of cable homes.

In return, Tele-Communications agreed to keep Capital Cities/ABC's and Hearst's TV stations on its cable systems.

Grumman to Stop Making Fighters

BETHPAGE, N.Y. (Bloomberg) — Grumman Corp.'s chairman has said the company cannot stay in the business of making full jet fighters for the military, and instead will concentrate on making sophisticated components for the planes.

That is going to cause some painful downsizing, Renzo Caporali said in a Grumman employee publication.

Mr. Caporali said the company does not have the "programs and resources" to compete as a prime contractor in the U.S. military aircraft market. Grumman must build on its areas of expertise such as surveillance systems, he said in GrummanWorld.

Tilting Train Team Is Formed

NEW ORLEANS (Reuters) — Raytheon Co., General Electric Co. and General Dynamics Corp. have formed a partnership with ABB Inc. to develop the X2000 high-speed tilt train for the United States.

The X2000 was developed by ABB's Swedish affiliate, ABB Traktion AB with Swedish state railways and has been operating in daily service in Sweden for more than two years. Both companies are units of ABB Asea Brown Boveri AG.

For the Record

Apple Computer Inc. began the second phase of its Newton MessagePad roll-out, signing up BellSouth Corp. to provide national wireless paging services. Newton, a pocket-sized computer, will be able to send and receive messages between 550 cities and regions in the U.S.

U.S. FUTURES

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# EC Applicants Turn Up the Heat

## Austrians and Scandinavians Fear Missed Target

By Tom Buerkle  
*International Herald Tribune*  
LUXEMBOURG — Austria, Sweden, Finland and Norway pressed Tuesday to step up the pace of negotiations over their entry into the European Community, warning that time was running out in their bid to join the bloc by 1995.

Ministers of the four countries expressed concern that eight months of talks have produced agreement on only a small minority of issues, while discussion of sensitive areas such as agricultural supports, regional aid and health and environmental standards were just about to begin.

"We've had very serious negotiations already, but the big difficulties still have to be resolved," said Alois Mock, Austria's foreign minister.

"Results must be achieved rather quickly," said Pertti Salolainen, Finland's minister for foreign trade. Ministers agreed that negotiations must be concluded by early next year to leave time for ratification and national referendums. "We have very little time left," Mr. Salolainen said.

Ministers also tried to head off efforts among the existing 12 EC members to reform Community institutions ahead of their membership, especially Franco-German consideration of ways to increase the power of large member states.

"We do not want any reduction in the influence of small countries," said Ulf Dinkelspiel, Sweden's minister for European affairs. He dismissed suggestions that an enlarged Community would become unwieldy and noted that membership for the four would increase the number of commissioners in the EC executive to 21, exactly the number of cabinet ministers in Sweden. "And some-

how the country functions reasonably well," he said.

The officials spoke after their third ministerial-level conference with EC members to assess progress in the talks, which so far has been less than impressive. Sweden has advanced the fastest, settling 11 of the 29 policy areas involved, while laggard Norway has completed only 7 areas.

But the ministers expressed hope of fresh

**'We do not want any reduction in the influence of small countries.'**

Ulf Dinkelspiel, Sweden's minister for European affairs.

momentum and welcomed a call by Willy Claes, foreign minister of Belgium, which currently holds the EC presidency, to accelerate the talks with the aim of wrapping up most issues by the end of the year.

The negotiations are hitting a crucial stage not only for the applicant countries but for the Community as well. More than a year of currency crises, trade spats and bitter political battles over the integration called for in the Maastricht Treaty on European Union have left existing members sharply divided over the bloc's future.

Any hitch in plans to let in four small, wealthy, longstanding democracies that have deep economic ties to the Community would cast grave doubts on the ability to absorb the strategically important countries of Central and Eastern Europe such as Poland, the Czech and Slovak republics and Hungary, EC officials conceded.

But the Community also is wary of public opposition to membership in Scandinavia, especially in Norway. EC officials say that a rejection of membership agreements by referendums in the applicant countries would be a blow to the Community's credibility and its plans for deeper integration.

Mr. Salolainen warned the EC Commission not to use those concerns to slow down the negotiations. Noting that Finland, like the other countries, has already spelled out negotiating positions, he said, "The ball is now on the outside of the Commission."

The remaining hurdles range from core EC issues of farm supports and regional aid to trivial but symbolic issues like the current Community ban on snuff, a popular alternative to smoking in Sweden. Swedish officials said an EC failure to make an exception for the country's 800,000 snuff-takers could easily persuade voters to reject membership and the threat of meddling by Brussels bureaucrats.

On important issues like agriculture, the four countries stand firmly together. They want to ease the transition to the EC system of farm supports, claiming that their more generous supports are needed to sustain rural populations in harsh Alpine and Arctic territories.

The countries will be substantial net contributors to the EC budget to the tune of more than 2 billion Ecu (\$2.35 billion) a year, but they want concessions in EC rules to permit aid to far northern regions of Scandinavia and Austria's easternmost province of Burgenland.

All four countries want to maintain their health and safety standards, which are often higher and are protected only through 1996 under an agreement with the Community.

# Germany Leans On EC Over Aid For Eko Stahl

DUSSELDORF, Germany — The German government on Tuesday stepped up pressure on the European Community in the debate over restructuring subsidies for the steel industry.

The German economics minister, Günter Rexrodt, said Germany would make its backing for aid to Spanish and Italian steel companies conditional on the Community's approving German support for Eko Stahl AG, East Germany's biggest steelmaker.

Mr. Rexrodt also urged Italian and German steel companies that have made competing bids for Eko Stahl to conclude takeover talks with the Treuhänder privatization agency before the Community's next talks on steel on Nov. 18.

After separate talks in Berlin with Riva Group of Italy and with the Thyssen AG and Preussag AG of Germany, Mr. Rexrodt said subsidies were needed to ensure the survival of Eko Stahl.

Riva's plan calls for building a minimill at Eko Stahl with Treuhänder aid of around 1.03 billion Deutsche marks (\$637 million). Thyssen and Preussag have offered to supply Eko with steel for processing if it agrees to stop making steel.

"Should the problem of subsidies for Eko be resolved, the government would find it easier to assist in resolving the cases of Spanish and Italian aid," Mr. Rexrodt said. This was the first time Bonn had explicitly linked EC approval of an estimated 1 billion DM package to modernize Eko Stahl's plant with its consent to aid for steel companies in Spain and Italy.

A German government official close to the negotiations with the Community said that Bonn wanted to make clear that the three aid cases must be seen as a "total package."

Mr. Rexrodt has been at odds with the EC Commission because of his insistence that Eko Stahl be granted the aid to modernize cold-rolling facilities.

The Commission denied the aid once because it believed the minimill would add capacity to the EC steel market at a time when Brussels and the EC steel industry are at work on a plan to scrap around 30 million tons of capacity.

Mr. Rexrodt repeated his argument that Eko Stahl should not be put in the same category as Spain and Italy, whose steel industries have received billions of dollars in state aid in the past.

Since German unification in 1990, Eastern Germany had shed 50 percent of its crude steel capacity and 85 percent of its steel workers, he said.

### Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2000	3100	2200
1900	3000	2100
1800	2900	2000
1700	2800	1900
1600	2700	1800
1500	2600	1700
M J J A S O	M J J A S O	M J J A S O
1993	1993	1993
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	128.90
Brussels	Stock Index	6,698.97
Frankfurt	DAX	1,972.73
Frankfurt	FAZ	783.97
Helsinki	HEX	1,458.94
London	Financial Times 30	2,345.80
London	FTSE 100	3,085.20
Madrid	General Index	289.04
Milan	MIB	1,313.00
Paris	CAC 40	2,158.77
Stockholm	Affarsveeriden	1,617.06
Vienna	Stock Index	N.A.
Zurich	SBS	860.00
		Prev. Close
		% Change
		+0.95
		+0.71
		+2.55
		+2.11
		+2.46
		+0.57
		+0.57
		+1.15
		+1.00
		+1.41
		+1.81
		+1.03
		+1.06

### Very briefly:

- Amstrad PLC said its pretax loss narrowed to £20.5 million (\$31 million) in the year ended June 30 from £70.7 million a year earlier, while sales fell 13 percent, to £308.5 million. Chairman Alan Sugar said the company would divide its activities into divisions and enter new markets, including the one for portable telephones. The company is also seeking a chief executive to take over from Mr. Sugar, who will remain chairman.
- The London Stock Exchange said it would abandon its system of two-week trading accounts, ending 300 years of British stock-trading tradition. The exchange said it will move next year to a system of "rolling settlement," in which any deal must be paid for within 10 days.
- Allied Irish Banks PLC said it accepted an out-of-court settlement totaling \$110 million for claims brought by itself and the failed Insurance Corp. of Ireland PLC against Ernst & Whinney, the accounting firm.
- The Bundesbank plans to close half of its external offices, which would cut 2,000 of the central bank's 18,000 jobs, the German Public Service and Transport union said.
- Schneider SA stock dropped 4.8 percent after the company said it plans a 3 billion franc (\$530 million) capital increase. The shares tumbled 17.8 francs, to 368.20.

## DAIMLER: German Stocks Extend Global Reach

Continued from Page 13  
placement of Daimler-Benz stock targeting the American market. Deutsche Bank, which owns 28.1 percent of Daimler-Benz, has said it would consider selling approximately 3 percent of the company's stock for such a purpose.

Daimler-Benz agreed this summer to publish its financial results according to the U.S. system of generally accepted accounting principles, which demand more detailed disclosure of a company's financial performance than German rules do.

Kaufhof plans to issue common and preferred shares in New York in the form of sponsored ADRs, which are traded in the over-the-counter market and are exempt from U.S. accounting principles. The shares are nevertheless sound, said Michael Fiedler, head of the company's finance department.

houses issuing our ADRs are the guarantee for the Midwestern investor with worries about putting his money in a foreign company that we're a sound investment," he said. The shares are to be issued by CS First Boston, Goldman Sachs & Co. and Morgan Stanley Inc.

Citibank is acting as the depository for Daimler-Benz's ADRs. Daimler-Benz and Kaufhof hope to increase the proportion of American investors in their shareholder bases by issuing shares in the United States. Fewer than 2 percent of Daimler-Benz and Kaufhof shares are now in the hands of Americans.

In the case of Daimler-Benz, that situation stands in sharp contrast to its worldwide sales, roughly 17 percent of which are generated in the United States. Mr. Renter said Daimler-Benz hopes to boost U.S. holdings to 10 percent of its equity capital.

In 1992, Americans invested more than \$32 billion in non-American shares, including \$18 billion in European shares. Counting Daimler-Benz, 567 foreign shares from 40 countries are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Several German companies, including Volkswagen AG and Dresdner Bank AG, already have sponsored ADRs in the United States similar to those that Kaufhof wants to issue. Many institutional investors also regularly purchase German shares in foreign currency through their subsidiaries abroad.

"The people we deal with are big enough that they can invest in overseas equities directly in the foreign markets," bypassing ADRs in the case of German companies, said Commerzbank's Mr. Longley, who sells German equities to Asian investors.

## MOVIES: Trade War's Front Line

Continued from Page 13  
would be a mistake to regard French dismay over the GATT negotiations as a sign of rejection of American culture. Indeed, said Mr. Kissel, the French are besotted with American culture.

According to an article by Mr. Toubon, the question is often presented in a caricatured fashion, as if it were a sign of national identity crisis and had nothing to do with real economic issues.

Europe's trade deficit with the United States in the audiovisual sector last year was about 22 billion francs, compared with 9 billion francs in 1980, he said, "and yet it is the Americans who complain about protectionism."

That cinema forms part of our culture along with Shakespeare and Moliere, and to give a current example, it is not an accident that Woody Allen releases his films first in Europe.

About 80 percent of the films shown in European movie houses are made in the United States. Only 2 percent of the films released in the United States are European-made, partly because major entertainment companies control the outlets and partly because of the language barrier.

About 65 percent of the films shown in French movie houses are American, compared with 31 percent in 1979. Analysts say this reflects not only American commercial aggressiveness but also the fact that in France, just two giant companies, both linked to American multinationals, control nearly all the distribution.

## SURPLUS: Japan's Grows

Continued from Page 13  
ficient to reverse the rising trend of Japan's current-account surplus, which economists expect to continue into next year. That is because even as the strong yen depresses exports, products shipped overseas are worth more in dollar terms, an effect known as the J-curve.

Japan's current-account surplus is on track to hit a record \$142 billion in the fiscal year ending March 31, up from \$126 billion the year before, according to Masaru Takagi, chief economist at the Fuji Research Institute. Only drastic cuts in income taxes could dent the imbalance, but hopes for such reductions before April are fading fast, he added.

Viewed in terms of yen, Japan's surplus is rapidly declining, though not for the reasons Washington had hoped.

## Volvo-Renault Deal Assailed

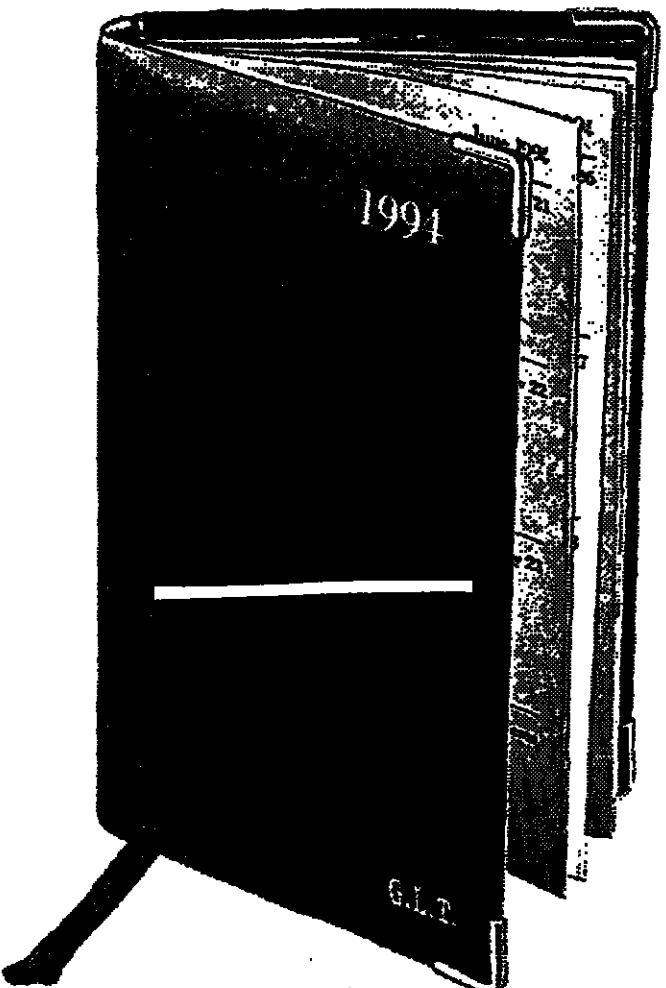
STOCKHOLM — The Swedish Shareholders' Association, a lobby group representing small investors, on Tuesday called on Volvo AB shareholders to vote against the company's plan to merge with Renault of France.

The group said there were serious drawbacks in the proposed ownership structure, in which the Swedish vehicle builder would take 35 percent of a new combined car and truck company, RVA.

ance was struck that Renault should be publicly listed," the group said. "That should have been done before the plans were presented."

Instead, the Volvo car operations will be controlled by the French state until and unless Renault is privatized. Thus, the association urged Volvo holders to vote against the merger proposal at a meeting Nov. 9. An association official said its members include shareholders representing 10 percent of Volvo's equity.

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Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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# When Japan's Rice Bowl Cracked

## Need to Import Stirs Unease Among Farmers and in Nation

By T.R. Reid  
Washington Post Service

HIGASHI NARUSE, Japan — Things were looking worse and worse as summer wore on, and by mid-September Kichi Sasaki knew he faced a full-fledged disaster. "Oh, God, it's terrible," Mr. Sasaki said, a pained grimace tightening below his bushy mustache. "One look and you can see we've lost everything."

Mr. Sasaki was looking over the steeply terraced paddy fields on his 1.6-hectare (4-acre) farm, where the golden-yellow rice stalks point straight upward toward a brilliant autumn sun.

That is the problem: By this time of year, the rice stalks should not be straight at all. Each one should be curved as sharply as an umbrella handle, drooping under the weight of grains of rice waiting to be harvested.

Because of the cool, wet summer of 1993, those grains did not grow over large sections of Japan's northern rice bowl. As a result, Japan faces the most severe crop failure since the end of World War II, and by some measures, the worst harvest in a century.

For tens of thousands of farmers such as Mr. Sasaki, the disaster marks a personal calamity, although one that government crop insurance will help to alleviate.

For Japan as a whole, the rice crisis poses a crucial political question.

Japan's 45-year-old ban on importing rice has been denounced around the world as a symbol of trade protectionism. Many business leaders and politicians — including Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, in a book published last year — have announced support for liberalizing the rice market. But the farm bloc's political clout has always blocked that change.

The crop failure means that this rice-eating

country will have to import at least 10 percent of its staple food this year. But Japanese are asking whether these emergency purchases of foreign rice will turn into a permanent end to the import ban.

Mr. Hosokawa seemed to suggest as much 10 days ago. In an interview with American correspondents, he cited this year's bad weather as a reason for importing rice, and then added that it is essential for Japan to help negotiate a successful end to the Uruguay Round of world trade talks. This would require Japan to give way on rice imports.

His comment drew mixed reviews from other members of the seven-party coalition that Mr. Hosokawa leads. The Clean Government Party endorsed rice liberalization but the Social Democratic Party opposed it.

Mr. Hosokawa has since backtracked. Last weekend, touring grainless northern rice fields, the prime minister said he saw "no connection" between the emergency imports and a long-term change in rice policy.

Analysts are split over what Mr. Hosokawa and his coalition partners will decide.

"Hosokawa has no intention of liberalizing," said Takayoshi Miyagawa, a political

analyst. "He has a lot of other priorities facing him. Who needs a big political battle over rice?"

Atsushi Kusano, a professor at Keio University, disagreed. "Hosokawa personally wants to liberalize the rice market," he said. "This year's weather could be his chance to teach the farmers that they can survive some imports."

The prime minister's rhetorical retreat has not soothed fears in Japan's farm country, where government price subsidies make it possible for farmers to earn a living growing rice on farms that average about one acre.

"The obvious fear is they'll import rice this year and then say, 'See, it wasn't so bad,'" said Ken Takahashi, head of the farm cooperative at Higashi Naruse, which lies in the southern part of Akita Prefecture, about 200 miles (320 kilometers) northwest of Tokyo.

The government has declared that its plan to import rice is designed strictly to meet the current year's emergency shortfall. But farmers say a second year of poor harvests is likely for 1994, because the bad weather this summer also devastated stocks of hybrid rice grown to make the seed for the next year's crop.

To the casual visitor, this autumn in Akita looks like any other year's. Beneath the heavily forested mountain ridges, tier after tier of terraced fields climbs the hillsides, with rice plants turning from green to a glowing gold as the mid-October harvest approaches.

But looks are deceptive. "The color of the stalks isn't bad," said Mr. Sasaki, 55, the third generation of his family to grow rice in Akita. "But where's the grain? Do you think I spent every day working out here to raise stalks?"

In some parts of Japan, farmers will get grain from their rice, although the highest yields this year will probably come in at about 80 percent of the average harvest.

**"The obvious fear is, they'll import rice this year and then say, 'See, it wasn't so bad.'"**

Ken Takahashi of Higashi Naruse farm co-op

# Hutchison Sets Port Venture In South China

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. said Tuesday it was leading a group of investors that planned to take a 70 percent stake in a \$1 billion yuan (\$86.2 million) port venture in southern China.

The joint venture will own, operate and further develop the port of Yantian in China's booming Shenzhen economic zone, just across the border from Hong Kong, Hutchison said.

Hutchison, controlled by the investor Li Ka-shing, is already the leading investor in developing a major container port in Shanghai.

Under the agreement, Hongkong International Terminals Ltd., a Hutchison subsidiary, will be the major shareholder in the joint venture. The company did not detail the size of its stake.

Hutchison's partners will be China's shipping giant China Ocean Shipping (Group) Co., Japan's Mitsui & Co. and Kumagai Gumi (HK). The remaining 30 percent of the equity will be owned by Shenzhen Dongpeng Industries Co. Hongkong International Terminals, which is the largest container terminal operator at Hong Kong's Kwai Chung port, will operate the current Yantian port and be responsible for its future development, Hutchison said.

"The Hutchison Whampoa group

is responding to a rapidly growing demand for container handling services in southern China," said Hutchison International's managing director, John Meredith. "It is our intention to develop a world-class deep-water facility which will complement Hong Kong's existing facilities in Kwai Chung."

Yantian has been designated by the government as one of four main deep-water international ports in China. It will operate under simplified customs rules allowing containers and cargo for international transshipment to bypass elaborate customs formalities and pass freely in and out of a bonded zone, Hutchison said.

The first phase of the port development will consist of two 50,000-ton container berths and four general cargo berths and will cost 2.5 billion yuan. This should be completed and come into service in early 1994.

The second phase will include the construction of three 50,000-ton container berths costing a further 2.5 billion yuan at current prices. This should be finished and working in 1995, Hutchison said.

When completed, the handling capacity of the five container berths and four general cargo berths will be 1.7 million 20-foot equivalent container units and 2 million tons of cargo a year, respectively, Hutchison said.

### Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	7,889.48	7,744.32	+1.82
Singapore	Straits Times	2,033.51	2,023.07	+0.52
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,998.50	1,977.00	+1.09
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,321.83	20,284.43	+0.38
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	867.96	852.26	+0.67
Bangkok	SET	1,019.45	998.71	+2.08
Seoul	Composite Stock	717.71	715.05	+0.37
Taipei	Weighted Price	3,613.26	3,608.24	+0.13
Manila	Composite	1,951.08	1,904.54	+2.44
Jakarta	Stock Index	441.57	446.25	-1.05
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,956.61	1,946.36	+0.48
Bombay	National Index	1,266.70	1,267.70	-0.08

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

### Very briefly:

- Nippon Life Insurance Co. said it would reduce its Japanese stock holdings to 15 percent of total assets from 20 percent because it believes the benchmark Nikkei 225-stock index will fall as low as 18,000 from its current 20,295.83 and will have trouble recovering to 20,000.
- Japan's Finance Ministry said net purchases of foreign stocks by Japanese investors rose to \$1.9 billion in August from \$1.38 billion in July.
- Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. is to eliminate an unspecified portion of its 25,000 management positions by offering financial incentives to encourage early retirement of staff members older than 45.
- Vietnam's Communist Party chief, Do Muoi, and top officials are in Singapore to discuss trade and other economic issues; Singapore is considered Vietnam's largest trading partner, and bilateral trade reached 1.7 billion Singapore dollars (\$1.1 billion) in 1992, a 13 percent increase.
- Malaysia is diversifying its sources of external borrowings to cushion itself from the surging yen. Prime Minister Mahatir Mohamad said: yen-denominated loans accounted for about 30 percent of Malaysia's foreign debt of 41.4 billion ringgit (\$16.3 billion) at end-1992.
- PT Elang Mahkota Komputer and Compaq Computer Corp. have set up a venture to assemble Compaq products in Indonesia.

### Cadbury Chocolate for China

BEIJING — Cadbury Schweppes PLC said Tuesday that it was setting up a joint venture plant in Beijing in an effort to get Chinese people to eat more chocolate.

Kevin Hayes, chairman of the Pacific Rim division of the confectionery and beverages company, said the average Chinese consumed only 30 grams (about one ounce) of chocolate a year, against 1.5 kilograms in Hong Kong, 5 kilograms in Australia and the United States and 13-14 kilograms in Switzerland.

Mr. Hayes said Cadbury Schweppes was investing 75 percent of the \$29 million cost of the new plant, a joint venture with Beijing General Corp. for Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. Annual output is to be 5,000 tons starting in mid-1995.

Until then, products will be imported, specially wrapped for the China market.

# Taiwan Data Show Economy Slowing

TAIPEI — Trade and inflation data released Tuesday showed the economy continuing to slow and suggested the government may have to cut interest rates, economists said.

Taiwan's trade surplus plunged 30 percent from a year earlier, to \$380 million in September, as exports inched up just 0.3 percent, to \$6.51 billion.

Consumer-price inflation was just 0.74 percent in September — the weakest monthly rate since consumer prices dropped 0.71 percent in September 1991.

Chen Chang-hsiung, director of the Finance Ministry's statistics department, attributed the sluggish exports to weak global demand and China's moves to cool its overheat-

ed economy, which have begun to curb trade with Taiwan.

"The poor state of the global economy is hitting Taiwan's exports, and this makes a domestic economic slowdown inevitable," said Ting Yu-tung, chief economist at Bank of Taiwan.

Economists said the low inflation rate, despite depreciation of the Taiwan dollar against the U.S. dollar, also showed that Taiwan's economic growth was slowing.

### Questions About BAe Project

TAIPEI — The government may drop its support for a proposed joint venture between British Aerospace Corp. and British Aerospace PLC, opposition politicians said Tuesday. BAE denied the report.

Economics Minister Chiang Pin-kung "told me that the government will soon issue a statement to announce the halting of the project," Chen Shui-bian, a parliamentary deputy from the main opposition Democratic Progressive Party, said. He said the minister had told him the project would be dropped because of British Aerospace's reluctance to pass aviation technology along to Taiwan.

"It's not true," said Ian Woodward, a BAe spokesman. "I have spoken to the Ministry of Economic Affairs, who said it was not true." (AFX, AFP)

### Investment Barrier Raised

Taiwan has moved to deter investment from China by banning the island's largest private steel company from collecting funds from the stock market for a mainland project, Agence France Presse reported Tuesday.

The Securities and Exchange Commission on Monday rejected an application by Chun Yuan Steel Industry Co. to launch a 500 million Taiwan dollar (\$18.6 million) cash-call package on the local bourse, commission officials said.

# ASEAN Agrees to Start Tariff Cuts Next Year

SINGAPORE — Economic officials of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations have agreed to begin cutting tariffs by next year, an ASEAN official said Tuesday.

"All ASEAN countries without exception have agreed to implement the Common Effective Preferential Tariff scheme from 1994," ASEAN's secretary-general, Ajit Singh, said.

"Some countries may implement the scheme from early next year and some from the middle of the year, but nobody is now talking that they cannot

implement it before 1995 or 1996," he said.

Leaders of ASEAN — which includes Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — agreed in January 1992 to form a tariff-free common market within 15 years.

The program was designed to cut tariffs on selected product groups to between zero and 5 percent, beginning this year.

The plan requires the tariff reductions to be made within 10 years for "fast-track" product groups and by 2008 for all manufactured goods.

# Thai Index Has First Close Over 1,000 in 3 Years

BANGKOK — The main Thai stock index closed above the 1,000-point mark in active trading Tuesday for the first time in three years.

The Stock Exchange of Thailand index jumped 20.74 points, or 2.1 percent, to finish at 1,019.45 on active volume of 8.39 billion baht (\$331.1 million).

"It's a very convincing breakout," said David Gambrell, branch manager at Peregrine Brokerage Ltd.

"It looks like we're going to see a small bull run here," said Suchai Suthasitkul, vice president of Ekachart Finance & Securities.

The index last closed above 1,000 on Aug. 6, 1990, when it finished at 1,009.04. Its record high was 1,143.78, set July 25, 1990.

Several brokers and analysts said they expected the index would hold above 1,000, with local investors buying on high liquidity and low prices and foreigners attracted to what they see as brightened economic prospects for Thailand next year.

The delayed 1992-93 budget bill of Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai's government was passed by the parliament in March, and analysts said bureaucratic procedures meant allocations had just started to reach the receiving end.

"By early next year, we should start to see the results of government spending," an analyst at Crosby Research Ltd. said.

Mr. Gambrell said Thais and foreigners were buying shares of building-materials makers on expectations of higher earnings soon as construction picked up.

■ Hang Seng Index Sets High

Strong demand from American institutional investors lifted the blue-chip Hang Seng index to its third consecutive record close, Reuters reported from Hong Kong.

The main index jumped 125.16 points, to end at 7,869.48.

Several major American institutions increased their weighting for Hong Kong stocks, triggering heavy demand for local issues.

"European and local institutions are largely sidelined at the moment, and I think local investors are more skeptical about what Patten is going to do," Simon Chaplow at Smith New Court said. Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten is to make a policy speech Wednesday.

# MEDIA: In the Megamergers of the 1990s, None Dare Call It Synergy

Continued from Page 13

prices of movies that Warner supplies to HBO.

As for Sony Corp.'s purchase of Columbia Pictures in 1989 for \$3.4 billion and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.'s acquisition of MCA Inc. in 1990 for \$6.1 billion, both Japanese buyers spoke of achieving synergies among film, consumer electronics and emerging technologies like high-definition television. But so far, Sony and Matsushita have seen no big increases in their consumer electronics sales.

The consensus is that the Japanese companies are being milked for cash by their Hollywood partners.

"Synergies are very difficult to achieve in any industry, but even harder in entertainment because of the independence of creative teams and the industry's dependence on creative talent to begin with," said Rosabeth Moss Kanter, a professor at Harvard Business School, who studies strategic change in corporations.

"The book people feel a sense of intellectual superiority over the people in film, who in turn look down on media that have small

elite audiences," she added. "They resist like crazy the idea that they owe any allegiance and cooperation to anyone in any other part of the business."

But that kind of thing just will not happen if Viacom marries Paramount, Mr. Biondi insisted. "I won't pretend that it will be easy; putting together an organization of this size," he said, "but there are differences between us and other mergers. There are not a lot of overlaps in the business or antagonisms that come with the deal."

Barry Diller, the chairman of QVC, declined to be interviewed for this article, although he, too, has been publicly refusing to list synergies as a reason he wants Paramount.

On Sept. 13, Paramount and Viacom announced that they would merge in a deal giving Paramount's shareholders cash and stock worth approximately \$8.2 billion — a figure that has since declined because Viacom's stock price has slipped. A week later, QVC offered \$9.5 billion for Paramount.

Now Viacom is putting together a counteroffer, using Nynex's investment and a \$600 million infusion it

obtained from Blockbuster Entertainment last week.

Primarily, each suitor covets Paramount's huge movie library and film production studio as a way to generate new programming for its expanding distribution channels — QVC through its home shopping network and cable alliances, and Viacom through its cable television channels and networks, which include MTV, Showtime and Nickelodeon.

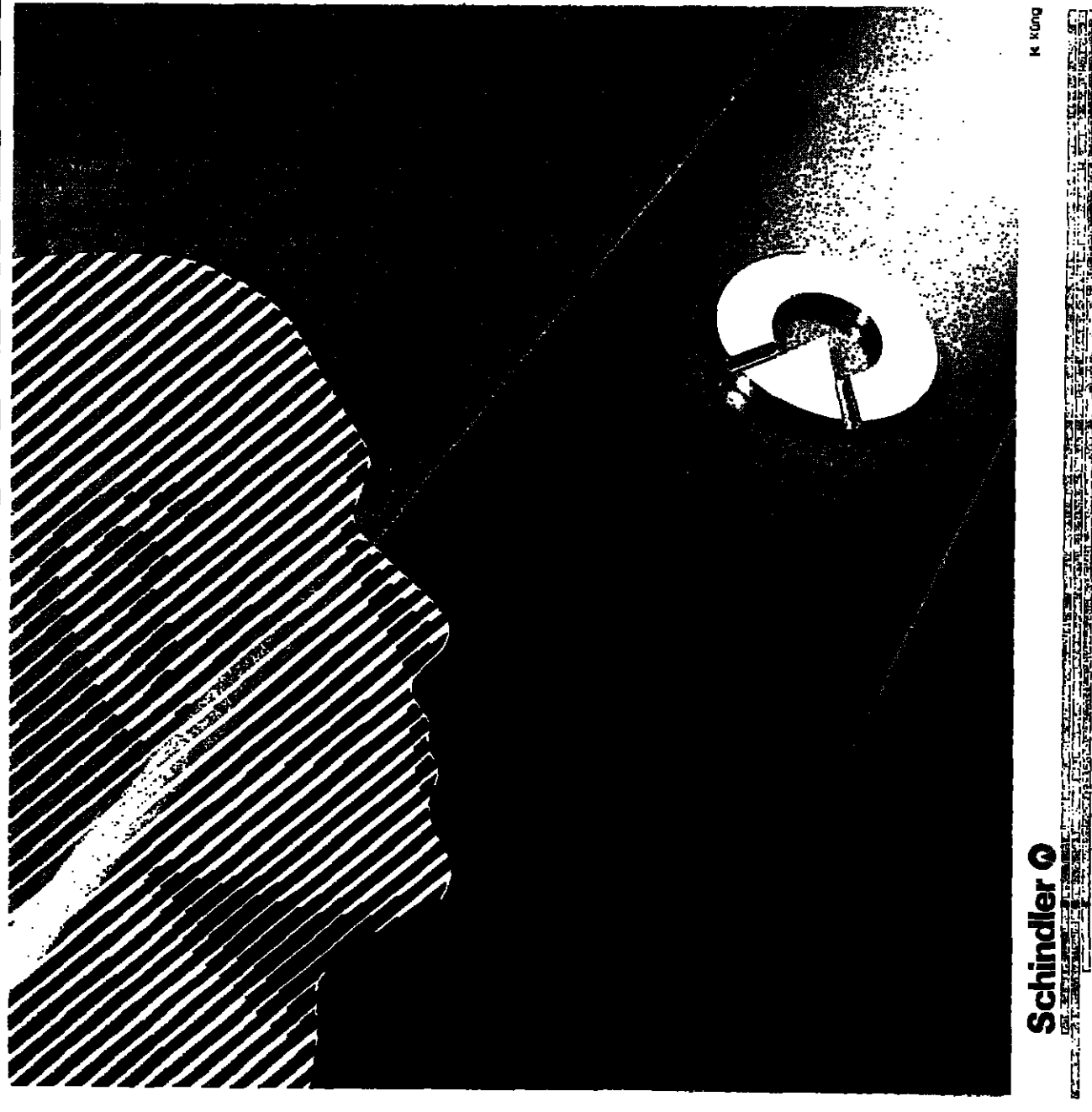
Paramount's 900-film library includes hits like "The Godfather" and "Beverly Hills Cop." Current Paramount offerings include the movie "The Firm."

A rare example of a merger perceived as successful was Turner Broadcasting Systems Inc.'s acquisition in 1986 of MGM/UA Communications for \$1.6 billion. The acquisition gave Ted Turner, the Atlanta broadcasting entrepreneur, a 3,000-title film library.

The MGM library provided vital programming for Mr. Turner's "superstation," and allowed him to start the TNT channel, which has become a leading cable programmer. But Mr. Turner sold all of MGM/UA except broadcast rights to the MGM library within six months of the acquisition, making the deal more a pure programming purchase than anything smacking of "synergy."

In the Paramount battle, a financial adviser representing one bidder conceded that the history of big mergers has been disappointing.

"So far there's no proof that synergy is a valid word because we have seen no increase in cash flow or earnings derived by the media combinations," the adviser said, speaking on condition of anonymity.



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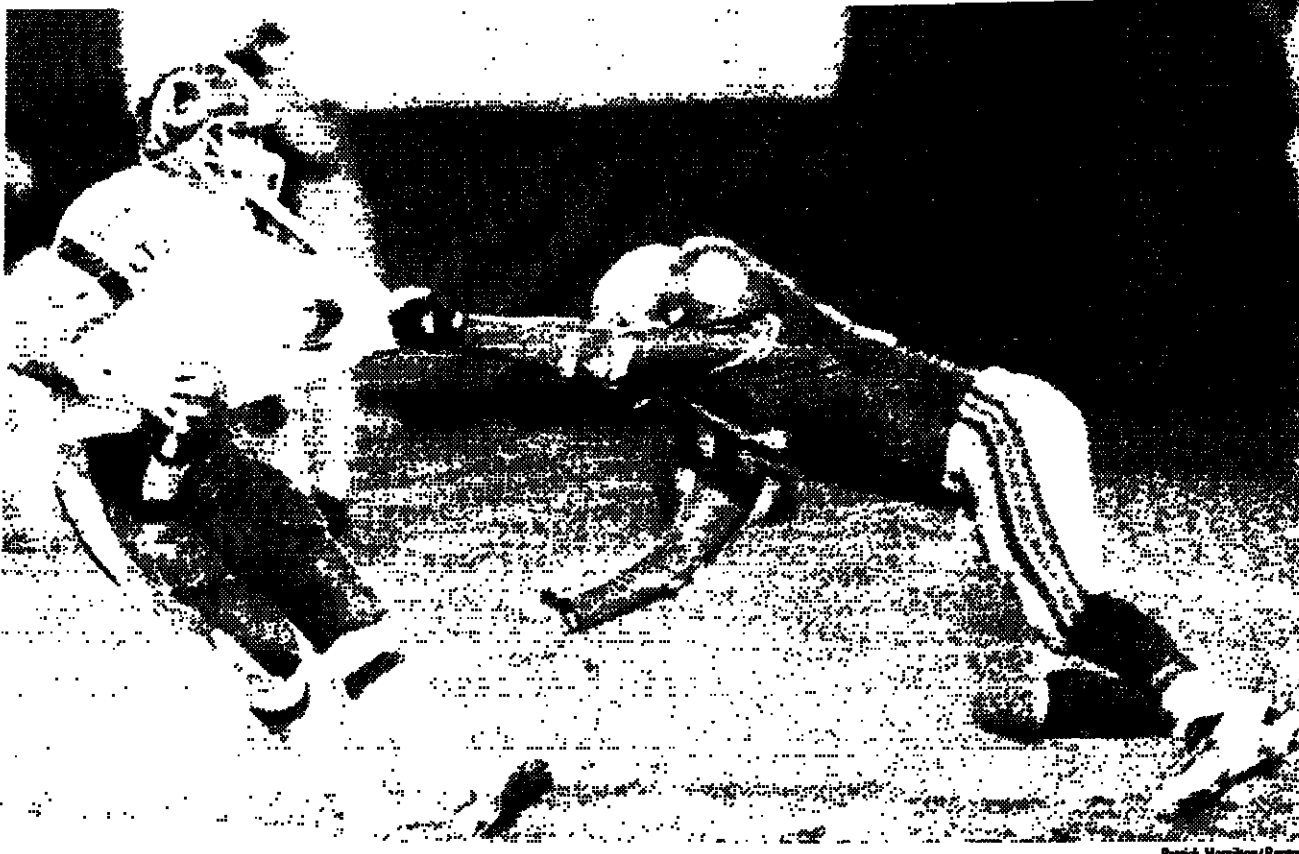


# SPORTS

## Dolphins Strike Swiftly, Survive

**The Associated Press**  
**MIAMI** — At the outset, it looked like a rout. After just two possessions, Miami led Washington by two touchdowns.  
 It didn't work out that way at all. The Dolphins scored three points the rest of the way and their 17-10 victory Monday night over the Redskins wasn't safe until the final minute.  
 "We let them get back into the game," said the Dolphins' coach, Don Shula. "After the two quick touchdowns, we didn't get much done after that."  
 Dan Marino hit Tony Martin with an 80-yard touchdown pass on the game's third play, and Mark Higgs scored on a 1-yard run on Miami's second possession.  
 Marino also directed a time-consuming fourth-quarter drive for a field goal, but the victory wasn't secure until Troy Vincent inter-

cepted Rich Gannon's pass at the Washington 44-yard line with 59 seconds left.  
 The Dolphins improved to 3-1, and put Shula three victories away from George Halas' National Football League record of 324.  
 The Redskins lost their third in a row and fell to 1-3 for the first time since 1985. They've never made the playoffs after such a start.  
 Miami limited the Redskins to 10 yards in the first quarter and stopped them twice in the final three minutes.  
 Marino caught Washington in a blitz on the first series and flipped a pass to Martin, who made the catch at the Miami 35 and sprinted to the end zone chased by three defenders.  
 The completion was Marino's longest in nearly five years.  
 Miami mounted a nine-play, 73-yard touchdown drive on its second possession. Marino hit rookie running back Terry Kirby for 34 yards, and Higgs scored on a third-down run.  
 Kirby rushed for 94 yards in 16 carries, and added 36 yards on three receptions.  
 After taking the 14-0 lead, Miami crossed midfield four consecutive times. But the threats ended with three punts and an interception by Tom Carter.  
 Cannon replaced Cary Conklin at quarterback in the third period and directed a 75-yard drive for the Redskins' only touchdown, a 12-yard pass to Ricky Sanders that trimmed Miami's lead to 14-10 with 11:08 left.  
 But Marino then led a 13-play drive that consumed 7:10. It ended with Pete Stoyanovich's 37-yard field goal.  
 Ken O'Brien, a two-time Pro Bowl quarterback for the New York Jets, signed a one-year contract with the Philadelphia Eagles, a day after Randall Cunningham broke his leg.  
 O'Brien will back up Bobby Brister. Cunningham fractured his left fibula Sunday and likely will be sidelined eight to 10 weeks.



Quarterback Rich Gannon lost a tug-of-war to linebacker Brian Cox as the Redskins, quickly down by 14-0, fell short against the Dolphins.

## Jordan Murder Trial Opens

**The Associated Press**  
**LUMBERTON, North Carolina** — Attorneys for the two 18-year-olds charged with murdering James Jordan opened the trial Tuesday by asking the judge to bar law-enforcement officers from talking about the case to the media.  
 A motion was also filed asking that prosecutors reveal whether anyone had been offered immunity or any other deal in return for testimony.  
 Larry Martin Demery and Daniel Andre Green are each charged with first-degree murder, armed robbery and conspiracy to commit armed robbery in the death of NBA star Michael Jordan's father on July 23. Neither has entered a formal plea, but both have maintained their innocence.

## UEFA Restores Champions' League Semifinals

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**BERNE** — The European Cup semifinals, dropped two years ago with the launch of the Champions' League, will be reintroduced this season, UEFA said Tuesday.  
 Winners of the two Champions' League groups of four teams will earn the right to a single home match against the runners-up of the other group on April 27, 1994.  
 The reform follows criticism of the Champions' League format, in which each group's top team went directly into the final after a round-robin, home-and-away tournament. Critics said that produced too many matches of no interest by the time the sixth and final round of the Champions' League was played.  
 The draw for this season's Champions' League will be held

Nov. 5 in Geneva after the second round of the European Cup. Matches will be played between Nov. 24 and April 13.  
 In Nantes, France, a prosecutor opened inquiries Tuesday into a second allegation of attempted match-fixing by last season's European champion, Olympique Marseille.  
 Judicial sources said an official investigation had begun into an allegation by Jean-Jacques Eydiele that he had been offered a bribe by Jean-Pierre Bernès, then Marseille's general manager, to throw a league match in March 1992, when Eydiele was playing for Nantes.  
 He said he had refused the bribe and that no money changed hands. Eydiele, who was transferred to

## Lighting a Fire

**International Herald Tribune**  
**LONDON** — Soccer's saving grace is that, at a time when its ethics are more suspect than those of Watergate, along comes a performance to remind us that this was a game long before it became a business.  
 Naive? I know it. As well as most, I see the crooks and charlatans who infest modern professional soccer. And not all of them operate in southern France. Yet, as sure as the beauty that arrives with autumnal shades, comes a display suggesting the soul of the sport is worth the candle we hold up to it.  
 Barcelona's 4-1 defeat of Dynamo Kiev last week was the performance of the season, the come-back of the season. It was theater, it contained magic and, if anyone came up with a theory that it was corrupted in any way, I'd suggest we lock them up in the tower.  
 The star was Romario. Yes, him again, that little guy from Rio de Janeiro. His game is a force of nature. His movement defies the laws of motion. His temperament is no more reliable than the weather.  
 But, boy, is he worth the price of the admission ticket. Romario Da Souza Faria is the closest thing in soccer to the Diego Maradona of a decade ago. You trust him with your emotions but perhaps nothing else.  
 The contract is between you the spectator and Romario the entertainer. When he hits the streak he is on now, you pay the money, you sit down if you can, and just give yourself up to whatever it is that moves him.  
 A team game? Yes, yes. Romario is a maverick within a team, yet at Barcelona he is given the stage, given the support and given what Pablo Picasso called liberty with order. So Picasso would appreciate the freedom his city's team is granting to Romario. What requires explanation is that Barcelona FC's coach, Johan Cruyff, tolerates, nay encourages, the whims of Romario.  
 Cruyff is a man for order, and a few years ago he fell out with Gary Lineker, the most consistent goalscorer of the era, because Lineker would not conform to the team pattern. Cruyff expected Lineker to sacrifice himself in a way he does not, yet, ask of Romario. There is a reason. Lineker, for all the reliability of his finishing act, is not as gifted, as mobile, as elusive as Romario.  
 What Lineker did — still does in Japan — silenced most critics. He spoke with goals, game after game. What Cruyff seeks is the capacity in a forward to create surprise.  
 Romario can do it without scoring. Indeed, he inspired Barcelona's triumph over Kiev without putting his signature to any of the four goals. He did not score, but he bewitched Dynamo's defense.  
 He lifted his team, gave the night an essence, gave 100,000 Catalans in their Nou Camp stadium cause to believe that Kiev's 3-1 lead in the first leg of the European Champions' Cup was a challenge not a barrier.  
 Playing, as he does, like a 27-year-old child of instinct, Romario fitted in, too late, his highly unconventional runs and his searing quickness off the mark put him out of tackling range.  
**BUT, AGAIN**, soccer is not a one-man game. The Dane, Michael Laudrup, claimed the first goal, a sharp, neat, predatory strike. However, the time and room came to Laudrup because you-know-who sold Kiev an audacious fake; a matador sending the bulls into the next arena.  
 For the second goal, Romario was not in sight. I bet Kiev's defenders were looking for him, wondering why, wondering where. "Romario, Romario, wherefore art thou, Romario."  
 While they pondered, José Bakero stole in to score. Bakero also headed in the third goal, and this time Romario was in the picture, scurrying in and out of the danger zone and drawing Kiev to his decoy run.  
 Naturally, Romario wanted a goal for himself. He was prepared to conjure up one. Once, with his back to the goal, he dragged the ball through his legs with an instep — a trick Cruyff used in his heyday — turned, saw the goalie racing toward him, with nonchalant ease, nudged the ball past the keeper. It struck the far post.  
 Romario hit the woodwork a second time, but the drama of this match reached its crescendo after Kiev pulled back a goal to make the aggregate 4-4. Back came Barcelona. José Guardiola struck the cross bar with a shot that bounced down behind the line, but the referee and linesman did not award a goal. Kiev, too, struck the frame of Barcelona's goal, and in the contest's extraordinary ebb and flow the score might easily have matched the 7-3 total by which Real Madrid outscored Eintracht Frankfurt in a European Cup final more than 30 years ago.  
 Finally, with a masterstroke, came the winner. It came from Ron Koeman, Barcelona's blond bomber. Known for the awesome power of his right foot, Koeman this time outwitted Kiev by curving a 23-meter free-kick with more precision than force around the wall of defenders.  
 Playing with such risk, Barcelona has a team that has adventure writ large on it. The failings of its defense are more than matched by the appeal, the potential, the entertainment value, in its attack.  
 Barcelona might thus eclipse Milan as Europe's top attraction. Italy's premier team still leads its league but, having allowed Frank Rijkaard and Rudi Gutlit to leave, and still awaiting Marco van Basten's recovery from his ankle injury, it has become a coach's team, no longer a player's dream.  
 Milan has scored precisely nine goals in nine Italian and European matches. It has conceded none. And its coach, Fabio Capello, excuses this by saying he has scoured the world and found no exceptional players to buy.  
 While he scoured, Cruyff, a Dutchman, was obtaining Romario for \$4 million transfer fee to PSV Eindhoven. Cruyff took a gamble on a gifted prima donna. On Sunday, Romario scored twice against Osasuna, the second time on a cheeky, phenomenal volley that suggested he invents goals for fun.  
 While the fire is in him, while the freedom of Barcelona is his, we should use him to shut out villainy and negativism. The spirit is contagious: It is an invitation to enjoy the game for the sake of the game.  
*Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.*



Rob Hughes

## SCOREBOARD

### FOOTBALL

#### NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	PF	PP	PA	Points	Yds	TDs
Buffalo	3	1	0	250	81	60	350	54	17
Miami	3	1	0	250	77	67	350	54	17
San Francisco	2	2	0	100	124	74	400	123	101
LA Raiders	2	2	0	400	77	186	400	77	186
Atlanta	2	2	0	200	91	152	200	91	152

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	T	PF	PP	PA
Baltimore	3	1	0	250	81	60
Chicago	2	2	0	400	77	186
Cincinnati	2	2	0	200	91	152
Los Angeles	2	2	0	200	91	152
Minnesota	2	2	0	200	91	152
New York	2	2	0	200	91	152
Seattle	2	2	0	200	91	152
Texas	2	2	0	200	91	152
Toronto	2	2	0	200	91	152

### BASEBALL

Team	W	L	T	PF	PP	PA
Atlanta	3	1	0	250	81	60
Boston	3	1	0	250	81	60
California	2	2	0	400	77	186
Chicago	2	2	0	400	77	186
Cleveland	2	2	0	400	77	186
Los Angeles	2	2	0	400	77	186
Minnesota	2	2	0	400	77	186
New York	2	2	0	400	77	186
Philadelphia	2	2	0	400	77	186
Pittsburgh	2	2	0	400	77	186
San Diego	2	2	0	400	77	186
Seattle	2	2	0	400	77	186
St. Louis	2	2	0	400	77	186
Texas	2	2	0	400	77	186
Toronto	2	2	0	400	77	186

### TRANSACTIONS

**BASEBALL**  
**CALIFORNIA** — Former Milwaukee Braves pitcher, Steve Carlton, has been traded to the Los Angeles Dodgers for pitcher, Steve Carlton.  
**TEXAS** — Former Los Angeles Dodgers pitcher, Steve Carlton, has been traded to the Los Angeles Dodgers for pitcher, Steve Carlton.  
**NEW YORK** — Former Los Angeles Dodgers pitcher, Steve Carlton, has been traded to the Los Angeles Dodgers for pitcher, Steve Carlton.  
**ST. LOUIS** — Former Los Angeles Dodgers pitcher, Steve Carlton, has been traded to the Los Angeles Dodgers for pitcher, Steve Carlton.

### Japanese Leagues

Team	W	L	T	PF	PP	PA
Yokohama	3	1	0	250	81	60
Yokohama	3	1	0	250	81	60
Yokohama	3	1	0	250	81	60
Yokohama	3	1	0	250	81	60
Yokohama	3	1	0	250	81	60
Yokohama	3	1	0	250	81	60
Yokohama	3	1	0	250	81	60
Yokohama	3	1	0	250	81	60
Yokohama	3	1	0	250	81	60
Yokohama	3	1	0	250	81	60

### Potential Free Agents

The 137 major league players potentially eligible for free agency, players with six or more seasons of major league service who have exhausted and who are not bound by reserve rights restrictions may file for free agency in the 15 days following the World Series (to be held in 1994).  
 Players who may be offered salary arbitration in the 15 days following the World Series (to be held in 1994):  
 Detroit: ...  
 Chicago: ...  
 Minnesota: ...

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



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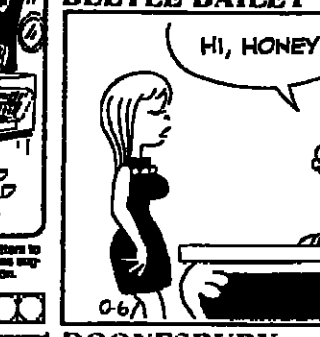
## GARFIELD



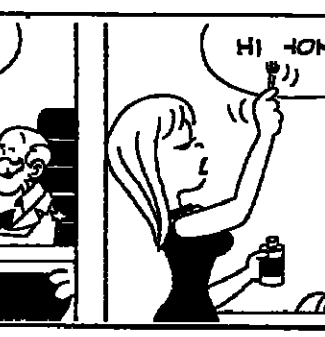
## JUMBLE

FEIB	COVAL	RAMPUK	RYTHOF
Answer here: _____	Answer here: _____	Answer here: _____	Answer here: _____

## BEETLE BAILEY



## DOONESBURY



## ALVIN AND HOBBS



## SOCCER

Team	W	L	T	PF	PP	PA
Manchester City	3	1	0	250	81	60
Manchester City	3	1	0	250	81	60
Manchester City	3	1	0	250	81	60
Manchester City	3	1	0	250	81	60
Manchester City	3	1	0	250	81	60
Manchester City	3	1	0	250	81	60
Manchester City	3	1	0	250	81	60
Manchester City	3	1	0	250	81	60
Manchester City	3	1	0	250	81	60
Manchester City	3	1	0	250	81	60

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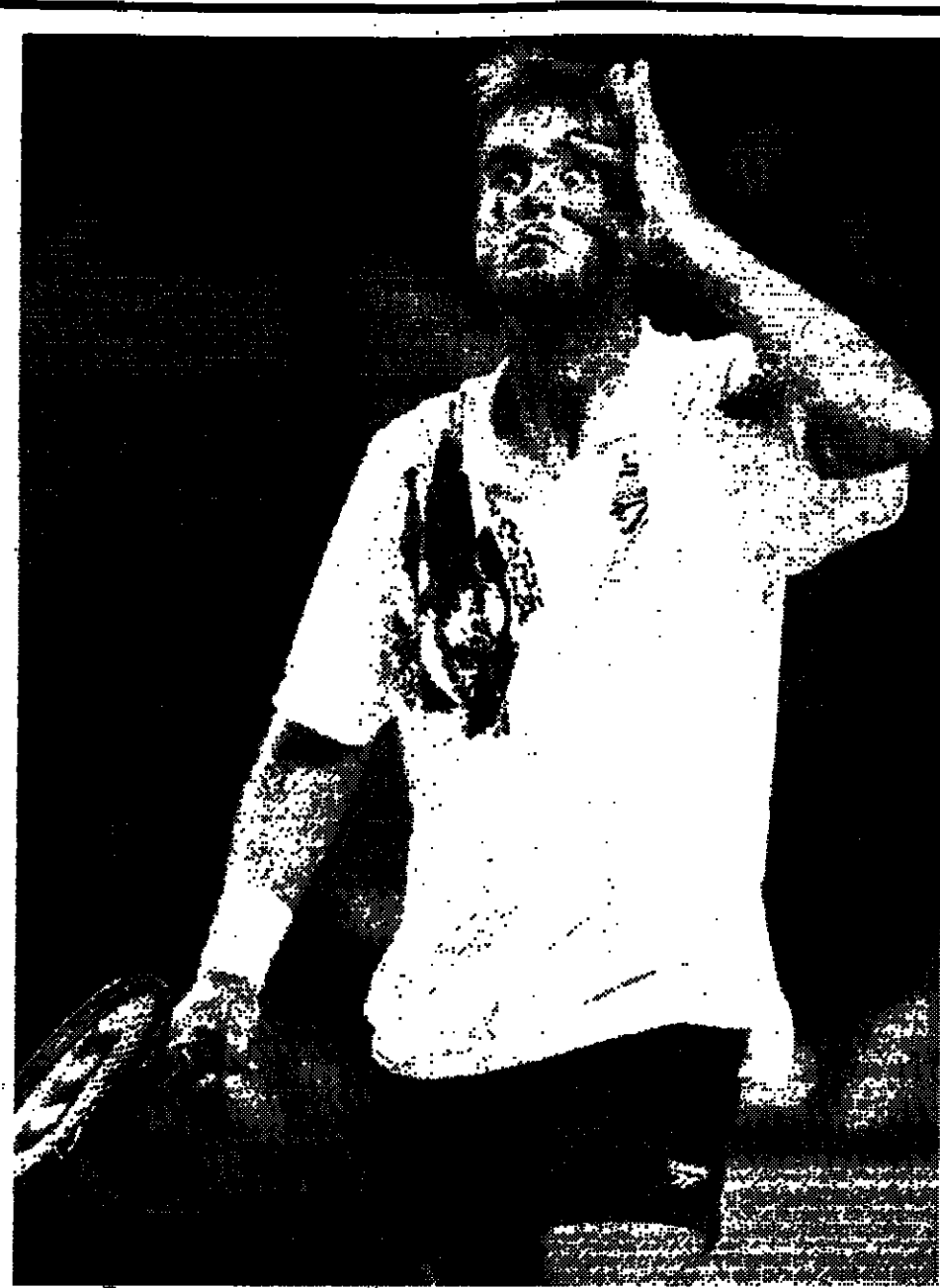
010



SPORTS

A Rejiggered NHL Opens Its Season

By Joe Lapointe
NEW YORK — The National Hockey League's regular season began Tuesday night with 26 teams, up by two from last season...



AN EYE OPENER — Todd Martin, mocking the net-cord judge on a disputed call, still beat Ivan Lendl, 4-6, 7-6 (10-8), 6-4, Tuesday in the Australian Indoor Championships in Sydney. It was the ninth time this year that Lendl, 33, has failed to get past the first round in a tournament.

For Chisox, Thomas's Bat Outweighs His Glove

By Murray Chass
NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
CHICAGO — As dominating a hitter as he has been this season, Frank Thomas would have elbowed his way into prominence in the American League's championship series one way or another...

SIDELINES

Howe Fired by Astros' New Owner

HOUSTON (AP) — Art Howe, the Houston Astros' manager, and Bill Wood, their general manager, were fired Tuesday by Drayton McLane...

Whitbread Yacht Race Grows Tighter

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AFP) — New Zealand Endeavour and Tokyo had their leads narrowed Tuesday in the Whitbread 'Round the World' yacht race...

For the Record

John McEwre, who said last month that he wanted to be captain of the U.S. Davis Cup team, withdrew his name from contention...

McGriff Factor: Yes, He Showed Atlanta the Way

By Claire Smith
NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
PHILADELPHIA — No sooner did the Atlanta Braves settle one great debate with the San Francisco Giants than another has begun to rage...

big men in the game, feels that all of his new teammates were already pretty good. What he added, he figured, was comforting shelter from the weight of expectations that were becoming too great...

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TODAY'S BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER
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OBSERVER

So Long Baseball

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Baseball as we have known it ended as the baseball season ended and I'm sorry, Willy, but I can't cry. I was ready to tell baseball "So long, Sweetheart" a year ago.

That's when they played the World Series just before dawn. I know Hamlet provided battlements at that hour to talk with his father's ghost, but I doubt he would have done it to watch a baseball game.

Yet that's what baseball demanded I do when it scheduled last October's Series to be played long after the bars closed all up and down the Atlantic Seaboard. I didn't want people saying Hamlet had more sense than I had, so I went to bed.

The papers later said the games had been excellent, so it galled me to know I hadn't endured to see the end of a single one.

Another thing it is greed. But then, what isn't? In baseball's case, however, greed led to television, which was disastrous because television hated baseball.

Television loved football. Football had the same entertainment values as "Terminator" and "Rambo" movies: plenty of blood and flaming crashes. Television loved basketball too: men doing incredible acrobatics in tight spaces while jumping up and down every 20 seconds.

These race-the-clock games were built for a nation of urban couch potatoes ill at ease without the shriek of sirens and the thrill of being tailgated at 75 miles an hour by an 18-wheeler.

Television loved them, but baseball it hated. It hated baseball so much that after CBS spent most of its wealth to buy the rights to baseball it practically never televised a game. Not even on Saturday afternoons.

Like the other networks, it televised golf instead. Golf has any cruder judgment ever been registered against baseball than television's decision to go with golf?

Baseball has ever since been bowing and scraping and kissing television's ring, as for example by refusing to start the World Series until one-third of the nation is ready for bed.

This puts the start of the game in prime time when advertising rates

are highest. If a lot of people toddle off to bed as dawn nears, it doesn't matter, since nobody expects a big TV audience after midnight anyhow.

O. K., so baseball will do anything to make television love it, which brings it to the ending of baseball as we have known it. Hoping to turn itself into a TV charmer, baseball next season will abandon its so-called pennant races and adopt a playoff system so tacky that a team that finishes second can still win the World Series.

Everybody says yes, it's sort of bush league, but it might bring in more TV money, so let's try it. People who object that it will spoil baseball's unique quality are dismissed as "purists," a term suggesting that only an old fuddy-duddy would complain about the factory cheapening the product to raise its profits.

I am not one of these quaint, old-fashioned "purists" turning his back on the adulterated product. It's touching, but contrary to reality, to insist on the purity of baseball. The pennant races, in fact, were abandoned in 1959 when the two leagues' two divisions went to a system of division playoffs to determine which of four teams won the pennant.

The Everest of statistics so cherished by baseball nuts is nearly meaningless. Comparing performances today to performances 15, 40, 70 years ago is comparing apples and Brazil nuts.

Today's jet-lagged player constantly crisscrosses the country at 30,000 feet, uses a nearly error-proof basket-size glove, hits with a bat as delicately engineered as a Swiss watch, plays almost every game under artificial light, sees opposing teams only half as often as the old-timers used to, has a fresh ball every few minutes to pitch or swing at and trains on weight machines or steroids instead of bourbon and beer.

No true purist would waste time comparing the modern hero statistically to his forebears who traveled, played and lived in a different world where the afternoon sun always shone, even at World Series time. Time and change happeneth to us all, usually with bad results, but baseball at cock-crow? So long, Sweetheart.

New York Times Service

The B-Movie Maker and His Biggest Fan

By Richard B. Woodward

NEW YORK — Rudolph Grey has the wary, unshaven face of a New Yorker who finds sunlight irritating.

Even in the dimness of his apartment, a second-floor walk-up in the Hell's Kitchen neighborhood in New York, he squints. His hipster threads — olive jacket with thin collar turned up, white shirt with big cufflinks, black jeans — are nicely wrinkled.

He chain-smokes thin brown cigarettes, the ashes from which have, over time, formed a kind of fossil layer on his thousands of LPs and 45s.

Most of his adult life ("just say I'm in my late 30s," he insists) Grey has existed on the tattered fringe of New York's art and music scene.

Since 1972, he has been known professionally and to his friends as Rudolph Grey, a persona chosen because "Rudolph is colorful and Grey is sort of neutral," he says. He won't give his real name.

Born in Brooklyn and trained as a painter at the School of Art and Design and the Institute of Technology in Manhattan, he has played guitar in small clubs, often with just a drummer, for about 15 years.

His remarkably loud style, made from abstract slabs of noise laced with squealing feedback, can be heard on independent labels like New Alliance and Ecstatic Peace. But his following has never been large or devoted. "I don't want to talk about my music career," he snaps. "It confuses people."

The confusion rests, if only in his mind, on the fact that now Grey is better-known as an author. "Nightmare of Ecstasy," his biography of Edward Wood Jr., B-movie director and renowned transvestite, was published last year to outstanding reviews. ("Delirious and horrifying — and All True!" Richard Corliss wrote in Time magazine.)

The production company for the director Tim Burton, who made "Batman Returns" and the new animated "Nightmare Before Christmas," paid a reported \$250,000 for the film rights.

Now shooting in Los Angeles, it has become an \$18 million black-and-white feature for Walt Disney's Touchstone Pictures, starring Johnny Depp, Patricia Arquette, Martin Landau, Sarah Jessica Parker, Lisa Marie Smith and Bill Murray.

Wood wrote and directed several of the most peculiar films to come out of Hollywood. Produced on trifling budgets that wouldn't pay the Ferris wheel for a feature film today, Wood's efforts veer between bold, cut-rate experimentation and pure lunacy. Some, like "Plan 9 from Outer Space" and "Bride of the Monster," have



Rudolph Grey sings the praises of cult films like "Glen or Glenda."

become kitsch classics for their gimmick props and plots.

Fascination with Wood has burgeoned as researchers like Grey have fleshed out the sad absurdities of his life. According to Grey's book, Wood was a non-too-secret closet-dresser. A decorated Marine in World War II, he is known to have worn a pink bra and panties beneath his fatigues during the invasion of Tarawa.

As a director, he borrowed or stole wardrobe items from his actresses, especially anything soft and fuzzy, like angora socks or sweaters. And he often pounded out scripts or novels on a typewriter at the kitchen table while consumed in a wig, makeup, a skirt and high heels.

Burton clearly shares an affection for Wood's work and an empathy for his travails. "There is something beautiful about somebody doing what they love to do, no matter how misguided, and remaining optimistic and upbeat against all odds," he says by fax from Los Angeles.

Grey, who has been hired as a consultant for Wood's film, guesses that his services have not yet been enlisted. "Ask Tim Burton why he hasn't called me," he says. Grey's recent, happy spin of the wheel of fortune seems only to have increased his apprehensions. It's two days before he is supposed to receive his money

(he won't say how much) and he fears a last-minute snag. "These studios, you never know what they'll do," he says.

Grey has had no previous relationship with large sums of money. Getting by as a paste-up artist for publishers became his music jobs never covered the rent, he hasn't earned enough to pay taxes in 10 years, he says. His book proposal was turned down by 12 houses.

The book might not have found a home at all had a friend, the writer Jimmy McDonough, not told him to contact Adam Parfrey, editor and publisher of Feral House in Los Angeles. The renegade purveyor of underground classics like "Apocalypse Culture," an anthology of articles on various cults and conspiracies, Parfrey quickly signed the project.

"Adam was an Ed Wood fan," Grey says. "And he was hip enough to know this was important." Enthusiasm seems to have compensated for advance money. Grey received \$1,000 to embark on the book.

As a teenager, Grey watched Wood's low-budget shockers with amazement on "Chiller Theater." After dozens of viewings, he still finds "Plan 9 from Outer Space" to be "perfectly charming, like a pulp supernatural fairy tale."

But not until December 1978 ("the fateful month," as he puts it in the introduc-

tion to his book), during a midnight screening at the old Thalia theater in New York, did Grey experience the "revelation" that led to more than a decade of obsessive labor.

The epiphany was "Glen or Glenda," Wood's most notorious and personal film. Violating most of the rules of cinema, this thinly disguised autobiography includes, among many jarring elements, clinical accounts of transvestism, Bela Lugosi reciting demented nursery rhymes and a confused young man who must tell his fiancée a dark secret — and it isn't that he has been seeing another woman.

Among the many B-movie directors whose work ran on the bottom halves of twin bills during the 1950s and '60s, Wood has been singled out by some critics for special scorn. He was once voted the Worst Director of All Time by Harry and Michael Medved, creators of the Golden Turkey Awards. Videos of his films are marketed with campy warning labels that read: "Do not watch this film. It is so bad you may not be able to stand it."

The topic of Wood's supposed incompetence taps a hot gusher of emotion in Grey.

"It's continually 'Ed Wood, Worst Filmmaker,'" he said. "I don't see how these so-called critics can justify it. If he was such a bad filmmaker, why would anyone put his films out on video, right? The worst directors make some TV movie that no one ever thinks about. Movies that are insipid, bland, stupid, boring. That's the worst director."

"Anyone who does something really different in this country, the Bozo element of the press will attack him," he continues. "It's easy to make fun of low-budget movies."

Grey spent more than 10 years researching and writing his book. To finance his many trips to Los Angeles, he sold off his huge collection of horror- and science-fiction-movie posters. Of the more than 600 he once owned, 40 are left. Prime examples, from "Attack of the 50-Ft. Woman," "Jail Bait" and "Bride of the Monster," still adorn his walls.

"In the early '70s, you could get them for about 50 cents," he says. "By the early '80s, they were worth \$300 or \$400 each. That paid for a lot of my research. And I borrowed money, of course."

Wood died in 1978 at 54, before anyone thought he might one day be infamous. "There was never an interview with Ed Wood on Ed Wood," Grey says, shaking his head. "No one took him seriously. Every time anyone interviewed him it was about Bela Lugosi. Ed Wood was the rotten mushroom at the bottom of the hill, as far as most people were concerned."

PEOPLE

13 in Art World to Get Medals From Clinton

An illustrious lineup of artists and performers will be honored Thursday by President Bill Clinton, as he presents the National Medals of Arts. The recipients are singer Ray Charles, opera singer Robert Merrill, artist Robert Rauschenberg, author William Styron, film director Billy Wilder, bandleader and singer Cab Calloway, folklorist Bess Lomax Hawes, poet Stanley Kunitz, playwright Arthur Miller, theater director Lloyd Richards, choreographer Paul Taylor and arts patrons Walter and Leonore Annenberg.

He paints, he writes poetry and he's posing in the nude as Auguste Rodin's "The Thinker." Yo! This is no pale intellectual. One look at the biceps in Annie Leibovitz's photograph on the cover of Vanity Fair and there's no doubt that Sylvester Stallone is intent on maintaining the muscle-movie action-hero image he got portraying "Rocky" and "Rambo." Stallone told the magazine he's given up on having people take his interest in literature and art seriously — and after acting in several comedy flops, he's also given up doing anything but action movies.

It was a marriage made in a Christian theme park. Tammy Faye Bakker exchanged vows in Rancho Mirage, California, with an old family friend, the developer Roe Messner, while her ex-husband, the former televangelist Jim Bakker, serves time in prison for fraud. Messner built much of the Heritage USA Christian complex in Fort Mill, South Carolina, which was run by Bakker.

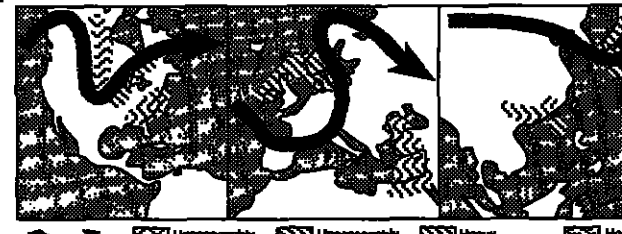
A British publishing company says it will go ahead this week with plans to release what it claims is the diary of Jack the Ripper despite the opinion of several experts that it is a hoax. "The Diary of Jack the Ripper," published by Smith Gryphon Publishers, claims a Liverpool cotton merchant named James Maybrick was the infamous murderer of five prostitutes in the Whitechapel section of East London in the autumn of 1888.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED  
Appears on Pages 8 & 19

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, Middle East, and Oceania. Columns include location, high/low temperatures, and weather conditions.



North America: Summerlike warmth will prevail from Memphis to Boston late this week. The western boundary of the warm weather will be marked by heavy thunderstorms. Cold weather plunging southwest into the Rockies will trigger snow in parts of Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.

Europe: Northwestern Europe will be pounded by rain and gusty winds late this week. The heavy rains will occur from Scotland to southwestern Norway. Heavy rains will also show up over the Alps and the northern coast of Spain. Eastern Europe will be mild with showers. The Middle East will be very warm.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution for the puzzle of Oct. 5.

AT&T Access Numbers: The last way to a familiar voice. List of international access numbers for various countries.

Large advertisement for AT&T with the headline "I wonder if the little guy had fun today?" and a photo of a child. Text describes international calling services.

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